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VOL. XCVII—NO. 101 WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1916 WHOLE NUMBER 39,431

LINER PERSIA WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING; U. S. CONSUL M'NEELY PROBABLY PERISHED

From 150 to 160 Survivors, Largely Members of Ship's Crew, Have Landed.

SHIP AFLOAT 5 MINUTES

Considered Little Short of Miracle That Any on Board Managed to Escape.

One American Passenger is Known to Have Escaped.

London, Jan. 2. — Unofficial dispatches from Cairo state that the British steamship Persia, sunk in the Mediterranean on Thursday, was torpedoed without warning, and sank in five minutes.

Between 150 and 160 survivors have been landed at Alexandria, Egypt.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent makes the unreserved statement that Robert N. McNeely, American consul at Aden, Arabia, lost his life. Charles H. Grant, of Boston, was saved.

Details Come Slowly.

Details of the sinking of the Persia came in slowly today, but such information as was received made it appear that the number of persons who escaped in the four boats which were put off was larger than was hoped when the first news was received yesterday. The Peninsula and Oriental Company which owned the Persia announced this morning that 158 survivors had arrived at Alexandria. The survivors comprise the chief officer, second officer, seven engineers, twenty-seven seamen, sixty-three lascars and fifty-nine passengers. A Lloyd's dispatch gives the number as 153, made up of 59 passengers, of whom 17 are women, and 94 members of the crew, including 59 lascars.

The survivors include ten military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

Escape Almost Miraculous.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1:10 p. m.," says Reuter's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely by 1:15. Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that any one was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude." The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

Both the Peninsula and Oriental Company and Reuter's Cairo correspondent say that Mr. Grant has been landed at Alexandria. The steamship company this afternoon had received no news of Mr. McNeely's fate. Edward Rose, of Denver, left the Persia at Gilbraltar, as was reported yesterday.

The Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company, tonight received the following telegram from Colonel C. C. Bigham, who wa samong the survivors of the Persia disaster.

No Attempt at Assistance.

"A torpedo struck the ship on the port bow at 1:05 o'clock in the afternoon when about 40 miles south of the east end of the island of Crete. No warning was given nor any attempt to assist. Within five minutes the ship had sunk.

"It was impossible to lower the starboard boats, on account of the heavy list. Five or six boats were lowered on the port side. I didn't see this myself as I was washed overboard when the boat capsized.

"The conduct of the passengers and crew was splendid; there was no struggling and no panic. Four boats, after 30 hours at sea, were picked up by a warship."

A dispatch to The Times, from Cairo says that two boat loads of people were drawn down with the steamer Persia when she sank, as there was no time to cut the ropes. Four boats got away but it was 30 hours before a trawler picked them up. Several ships passed by without assisting the refugees, being afraid, presumably of decoys. Many passengers were thrown into the water when the vessel keeled over.

CHARLES F. GRANT SAVED

Sends Cablegram to Mother and Sister From Alexandria.

Medford, Mass., Jan. 2.—A cablegram announcing the safety of Charles F. Grant, of Boston, a passenger on the steamer Persia, sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, was received today by his mother and sister, Mrs. William Prizer, of this city. The message was sent by Mr. Grant from Alexandria and consisted of the single word "Saved."

WAS NOT WITH BROTHER

C. D. McNeely Was not on Liner Persia, His People Say.

Monroe, N. C., Jan. 2.—Robert N. McNeely, American consul at Aden, who is reported lost on the steamer Persia, sunk off Crete Thursday, was not accompanied by his brother, C. D. McNeely, of Waxhaw, N. C., according to a statement made at the McNeely home today. C. D. McNeely was said yesterday to have been with the consul on the Persia as his secretary.

CONSULAR REPORT RECEIVED FROM ALEXANDRIA INDICATES CONSUL M'NEELY WAS LOST

Although Anxiety Has Increased, Washington Officials Are Gratified at Statement That Vienna Government Will "Satisfactorily Adjust" Matter, if Austrian Submarine Torpedoed the Persia.

Washington, Jan. 2. — Anxiety over the news of the sinking of the British steamship Persia increased in official circles here today when a consular dispatch brought the information that the ship had been torpedoed without warning and that at least one American citizen, Robert Ney McNeely, new consul at Aden, Arabia, was missing. At the same time officials were much gratified at the indication emanating from Baron Erich Zwiedinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, that the Vienna government would be quick to "satisfactorily adjust" the matter should it develop that an Austrian submarine commander had disobeyed instructions in regard to torpedoing passenger-carrying ships without warning.

No Proof of Submarine.

"Judgment should be withheld pending the receipt of the real facts surrounding the sinking of the steamship Persia," said the Baron. It may have happened in many ways. In the first place, it is not yet proved that a submarine sank the Persia. If it was an Austrian submarine, it must be determined whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the atcion taken.

"I am confident, at least I hope, that the final explanation will be quite satisfactory. If the commander of the submarine disobeyed his instructions, I feel sure my government will not hesitate to satisfactory adjust the matter.

"From the answer made to the last note on the Ancona alone, it is quite evident that the Austro-Hungarian government will not countenance any act which is wrong."

Complete confidence prevails in Teutonic diplomatic circles if an Austrian submarine sank the Persia without warning, the act would be disavowed, prompt reparation made for Americans lost and the submarine commander be severely punished.

It is understood that Baron Zwiedinek will call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow for the purpose of informally conveying his views on the subject and endeavoring to gain an understanding of the views of the United States for the information of his government.

Consul McNeely Still Missing.

Only one dispatch concerning the sinking of the Persia was received today by the State Department. It came from Consul Garrels at Alexandria, Egypt, and indicated that Consul McNeely, on his way to his post, had been lost. He was last seen in the water before the steamship went down. Consul Garrels reported also that Charles H. Grant, of Boston, another American, who was aboard the Persia, was among the survivors. No submarine was seen by the survivors, according to the consul's report, but an officer of the ship said he saw the wake of a torpedo. The Persia went down in five minutes. This dispatch was immediately forwarded to President Wilson at Hot Springs.

While Secretary Lansing tonight declined to comment upon the situation confronting the United States, it became known that he and other administration officials were awaiting full information before forming an opinion and determining upon any action.

Officials expressed themselves as not being convinced that a submarine sank hte Persia. They were impressed by the statement in the dispatch from Alexandria, that the wake of the torpedo had been seen, though no submarine was visible.

Navy officers who were consulted said they would consider it out of the ordinary, although not impossible, that a torpedo, fired by a submarine, should leave a visible wake.

Negotiations Near End of Hope.

Discussion of the case today showed that officials generally felt that the United States had about come to the end of its rope in conducting diplomatic negotiations over submarine There was no inclination to minimize the gravity of the situation that would develop if it was proved that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia and a prompt disavowal from Vienna was not forthcoming. It is thought possible, however, that the Vienna government may see fit to follow the example set by Germany upon the sinking of the Arabic.

The Arabic was torpedoed at a time when it appeared that the submarine controversy with Germany was on the road to settlement. A week later Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, received instructions to assure the United States government that full satisfaction "more than a disavowal" would be given by the Berlin government should the circumstances as they were then reported, prove to be correct.

Should the developments warrant it, and should the mystery surrounding the nationality of the submarine remain unsolved, the United States, it was said, probably would address inquiries to Austria-Hungary, Germany and Tur-

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BUSINESS SECTION OF TOWN DOOMED BY FIRE

Big Blaze at Gordonsville, Va., This Morning.

Fire Companies From Nearby Towns Rushed to Scene on Special Trains —Buildings Afire on Both Sides Main Street.

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 2.—Dispatches received here early this morning, over railroad wires from Gordonsville, Va., said that fire which started on the main street there a block from the Chesapeake & Ohio depot shortly after midnight was burning fiercely on both sides of the main street and that the business section of the town appeared to be doomed. Local firemen were unable to cope with the blaze and a fire company over th Chesapeake & Ohio railway. The origin of the blaze could not be learned, the dispatches said.

LARGE PORTION DESTROYED

Report Says 12 Buildings Had Been Burned at 1:30 O'Clock.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2.—It is reported here that fire which broke out at midnight already has destroyed a large portion of the business section of Gordonsville. Dynamite is being used to check the spread of the flames and the fire department at Charlottesville, 20 miles away, is being rushed to the scene.

A report received over a railroad wire at 1:30 o'clock states that already 12 buildings in the heart of the business district have been destroyed, the First National bank building is on fire and the flames are spreading rapidly in an easterly direction. Gordonsville has no fire equipment except hand reels and the fire is far beyond control. A large number of buildings have been razed with dynamite in order to check the conflagration. The fire department of Orange has been put aboard a special train and will leave for Gordonsville, at 1:45 o'clock. The Charlottesville department has gotten as far as Keswick and should be at Gordonsville at 2 o'clock.

The fire originated in the old Faber jewelry store, now used as a cleaning and pressing establishment, and was

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MANY ALLIED VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Toll Taken by Teutonic Allies in Mediterranean.

Eight Troop Ships, 25 Transports and 34 Merchantmen Claimed Destroyed in Six Weeks—Many Soldiers Drowned.

Vienna, Jan. 2.— Austro-Hungarian and German submarines sank in the Mediterranean eight troop ships, 25 transports and 34 merchantmen, with a total tonnage of about 225,325 in the last two weeks of October and the month of November, according to claims made in authoritative quarters here. The loss of life is said to have been very heavy in the case of troop ships and the estimate is made that it amounts to at least 5,000 men.

The largest of the vessels which it is asserted has been sunk was the Cunard liner Transylvania of 14,000 tons, loaded with troops and war materials. The list includes also the Japanese steamer the Yasukuni of more than 5,000 tons. Thirty-eight of the vessels sent to the bottom were of British register, thirteen French, ten Italian, two Russian, two Greek, one Norwegian and one Japanese.

The tonnage of the troop ships and transports was about 200,000 and that of the merchant ships 25,325, making a total of 67 ships of approximately 225,325 register tons or 169,000 net load tons.

Many of the vessels reported lost have not been included in the daily reports sent out by the various admiralties of steamers torpedoed. Private advices were received in New York state late in September that the Transylvania, chartered by the British government for transport purposes, had been sunk off the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean but a denial was issued by the owners.

When the Japanese steamer Yasaka Maru was torpedoed on December 23, it was stated that she was the first vesel of Japan registry to be sunk by an underwater boat, but the list obtained in Vienna indicates that another was lost some time previous.

MEN IN TRENCHES RESPONSIBLE FOR PROLONGING WAR

Henry Ford Returns With His Mind Changed as to Cause of European Conflict.

MEN SERVING MASTERS

Has No Doubt But That Success Will Eventually Crown Peace Expedition.

New York, Jan. 2|—Henry Ford, who led the peace expedition which left here December 4 on the steamer Oscar II. for Copenhagen in the hope of bringing about a conference of neutral nations that would end the war, arrived here today on the steamship Bergensjford. He confirmed cable reports that his return had been hastened by illness, but said it made a difference of only a few days, as he intended when he left to come back this month.

Mr. Ford declared his views regarding the cause of the war have undergone a marked change. "When he left, he said, he was of the opinion that bankers, manufacturers of munitions and armament were responsible, but he returns with the belief that it is the people themselves, those now being slaughtered, who are responsible. Th men doing the fighting have been too content to let those who rule them do their thinking and they have not taken advantage of their divine right to say for themselves what they shall do and think, the pacificist asserted.

People Swerved from Duty.

"Republics are no better than monarchies in this respect," he said, "even in the United States we allow those whom we have elected to office to be swerved from their duty. We do not assert ourselves. Personally I have been a voter 31 years and in all that time I have voted only six times, and then because my wife made me."

Of the eventual success of the peace mission, Mr. Ford declared he had no doubt. "The movement is now organized and under way," he said. "People are talking about it, and while some criticise, when people talk they think, and when they think they think right."

Mr. Ford's future plans with respect to the peace expedition were uncertain, he said. While he had several ideas in mind, he deemed it too early to speak of them. He left the party in charge of Gaston Plantiff, he stated, in accordance with his original plans; and despite all reports to the contrary, when the party left the Oscar II., it was as harmonious as could be desired.

"The main idea of the mission," continued Mr. Ford, "was to crystalize into concrete form, if possible, the very ideas and hopes for peace which prevail all over the world. The nations doing the fighting would be glad to stop it if they could, I believe, but they are afraid to let go.

"Those who accompanied me on the Oscar II. were as fine a body of people for that particular mission as I could ask, and the interested delegates that met us at Christiania were all good men. I am simply financing and carrying out as far as possible the work set under way last year at the meeting at The Hague of the Women's International Peace Congress. This work ultimately will bring Europe to its sense and stop the war.

"If what I have done will bring peace only one day nearer, I shall be more than re-paid. Every day the war is shortened will save 30,000 lives, and 30,000 lives will mean much toward restoring order and normal conditions.

Not Seeking Personal Glory

"If necessary, I will again go to Europe and if it will help matters I will charter another ship. I am not doing it for personal glory, gain or advertising. I have more money now than I can use, and I feel I am simply custodian of what I have. It was entrusted to me by the people, some of whom are today fighting in the trenches."

Commenting on the preparedness issue in President Wilson's message, Mr. Ford said:

"I am against preparedness, as preparedness means war. No man will arm himself unless he means to attack. Even when he takes a fork in his hand he is preparing to attack an oyster or a beef steak.

"It would be better for the administration to find out first if the people themselves want armament. If they do, they will eventually get what Europe is getting now. As to other features of President Wilson's message, especially with reference to trade and a greater merchant marine, we are all with him on that."

At the request of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone arranged for Mr. Ford, a member of the naval consulting board, to be taken off the Bergensfjord on a special customs cutter as soon as the ship cleared quarantine. Mrs. Ford, their son, Edsel Ford, W. A. Livingstone, a friend, and Mrs. Samuel Marquis, of Detroit, whose husband returned with Mr. Ford, went down the bay to meet him.

Bryan and Ford Confer.

William Jennings Bryan conferred for more than an hour here tonight with Mr. Ford. Mr. Bryan declined to reveal the nature of the discussion but said he had come to New York from Washington on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Ford. He denied he would sail for Europe on January 4 as previously planned, declaring that he has "more important work to do here for the present."

Asked what he thought of the Ford peace mission, Mr. Bryan said he believed it had achieved partial success "even before it started." "The mere

(Continued on Page Three.)

CONGRESS BEGINS TUESDAY TO WORK ON BIG PROBLEMS

Foreign Relations and Preparedness to be Dominating Features of Session.

MUCH STUDY IS GIVEN

Leader Kitchin Plans to Immediately Take Up the Question of Revenues.

Washington, Jan. 2. — Congress reconvenes Tuesday, to begin serious consideration of momentous legislation confronting it. Before the holiday recess little was accomplished beyond organization and extension of the Emergency War Revenue law. During the preliminary two weeks there were assurances on every hand that foreign relations and preparedness would be the dominating features of the session. Important international events since the recess have served to make indications stronger than ever that the legislative branch will seek all available information in possession of the government relating to foreign complications.

Administration leaders probably will find it difficult to prevent speech-making immediately after Congress reconvens regarding the recent sinking of the British steamer Persia in the Mediterranean in which the American consular official is reported to have perished.

Pending before the Senate committee on foreign relations now is the resolution by Senator Hoke Smith, urging investigation into British interferences with neutral shipping and the Lodge amendment directing also that investigation be made into the "law and the facts" concerning destruction of the Lusitania, other attacks upon vessels, and perilling American lives and the conspiracy against neutrality "within our borders," to which President Wilson referred in his annual address to the Congress.

Senator Hoke Smith has prepared another address on the commercial situation with cotton as his particular subject which he expects to deliver soon after the Senate meets.

The military and naval affairs committees of both houses have been studying the national preparedness programme during the recess. House committees are contemplating public hearings which probably will extend for a long period.

Senate committees, meantime, will study the bills submitted and map out programmes of procedure.

The revenue situation also will command immediate attention. Represent-

(Continued From Page Three.)

PLAN FOR CENSORSHIP IN THE TIME OF WAR

Presented By Major General Scott in Annual Report

Provides for Consultation Between Army and Navy Officers and Press Association and Newspapers for Drafting Bill.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Details of a plan for censorship in the time of war worked out by the Army General Staff are revealed in the annual report of Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, made public tonight. The report says it is of vital importance that definite preparation along this line be made before war is at hand. The following is quoted from the staff plan:

"That an officer of the army designated by the Secretary of War, and an officer of the navy designated by the Secretary of the Navy be directed to consult with representatives of the press associations and managers of leading newspapers of the country in drafting legislation authorizing the President to issue regulations for control of publication and censorship of telegraph, cable, wireless and mail communications wherever such course may seem to him necessary for the defense of the country."

Such draft, it is recommended, after approval by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, is to be submitted to Congress at once or held ready to submit whe nconditions seem to warrant favorable action as the President may deem proper. It is suggested the assistant Secretary of War be assigned as director of the censorate.

"In time of national peril and absence of legislation the President should at once direct a censorship of all communication by mail, cable, wire, or "wireless," adds the report, "if necessary declaring martial law to an extent necessary to effect arbitrary suppression of or communication of matter that might prove detrimental to National defense or useful to a possible enemy."

The plan is now under discussion, it is understood, by officials of the War, Navy and State Departments.

WITH STRONG FORCES RUSSIANS IN GALICIA STRIKE HEAVY BLOWS

May be Collossal Attempt to Break Whole Teutonic Lines in the Balkans.

RUMANIA MAY YET JOIN

Allies at Saloniki Continue Expectant Attitude of Austro-German Attack.

Twenty British Ships Sunk During December.

London, Jan. 2. — Russia's campaign in Bessarabin continues to be the most important visible war activity. From the Pripet to the Rumanian frontier, over a front of at least 300 miles, a huge Russian force with a great appearance of confidence is hurling sledge hammer blows at the opposing force, which, according to all accounts, totals at least one and a half million men.

Petrograd still claims considerable successes in the early stages of the campaign and dispatches emphasize the excellent reequipment, supplies and munitions that Russia laid up for this purpose during a period of comparative passivity.

To Form Junction in Balkans?

Some London observers, speculating on the meaning of the Bessarabian move, hail it as one of the most ambitious strategic plans since the beginning of hostilities and predict that it will prove a colossal attempt to break the backbone of the Germanic allies' whole line across the Balkans. Thus one critic says:

"The plan is that Russia and other Allies moving from different sides, shall meet in the Balkans and gain complete mastery of that peninsula. If they succeed Turkey will be subdued and the vitals of Austria-Hungary menaced."

So long as Russia keeps up her present activity just north of the Rumanian border, the attitude of Rumania will continue to grow in importance. There have been many assertions in the Entente capitals that Rumania was about to enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies but nothing to support this has yet been heard from creditable Rumanian sources. Meanwhile in the south of the Balkan peninsula, the Entente Allies continue their expectant attitude toward a threatened attack, although Greece seems mainly occupied in making various diplomatic protests, having followed by her polite protest to the Entente Allies against the arrest of the consuls by an equally polite protest to the Central Powers against their aeroplanes flying across Greek territory in a raid which killed a Greek shepherd and a few sheep.

What Will United States Do?

The sinking of the steamship Persia, with the death of an American consular officer, brings up in the European capitals the familiar query as to what the United States will do now. Dispatches from English correspondents picture the sinking of the Persia as a particularly aggravated case owing to the fact that the ship was not only hit without warning or opportunity for the passengers to escape but was also hit in a most vital part, so that she sank almost immediately, the whole time from the launching of the torpedo to the disappearance of the liner being only five minutes.

In connection with the submarine activity in the Mediterranean it is interesting to note that an official report shows a total of only 20 British steamships sunk by the submarines during the month of December with the loss of 67 lives while eight more were sunk by mines with the loss of 13 lives.

For the English cabinet Wednesday will be a red letter day for on that day Premier Asquith will introduce compulsion, and the premier probably has never had a more difficult task than he will have in engineering this measure and his speech presenting it to the House is said to be one of the finest efforts of his career.

WILL GRANT DEMANDS

Of British Trade Unionists for Constant Concerning Dilution Bill.

London, Jan. 2.—An account of the conference held Friday evening between Premier Asquith, David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions, and a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, issued tonight by the press bureau shows that the government has decided to acquiesce in all the demands of the trade unionists in return for their consent to the immediate introduction of Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme of labor dilution.

A bill covering the union demands will be pushed through parliament as soon as possible. The demands mainly concern matters of pay and conditions of labor for unskilled workmen and women introduced under the dilution scheme. The government had already agreed to restore the status quo after the war. Premier Asquith's appeal to the delegation was along familiar lines.

"From the point of view of the

(Continued on Page Three.)

APARTMENT BURNS 3 BELIEVED DEAD

Twenty Others Injured, Two of Whom May Die.

200 WERE IN BUILDING

Mrs. Elizabeth Ostrum and Two Hucad Children in Philadelphia Probably Perished in Flames Early Last Night.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—A woman and two children are missing and two other persons are expected to die following a fire which destroyed the Bellevue apartments here early tonight and resulted in injuries to twenty persons. Mrs. Elizabeth Ostrum and two children of Mrs. Nellie Hucad have not been seen since the fire and are believed to have been burned to death. Wilson Gray and his wife, each 30 years old, were caught in their apartments on the fourth floor and were so badly burned that physicians hold out but hope for their recovery. They had been married less than a year.

Others seriously hurt are: Louis Davis, internal injuries; Nellie B. Hucad, injured internally; Al Dermody, a policeman, injured internally; Mrs. Nellie Buchard, seriously burned and injured internally.

Davis was hurt in a vain attempt to locate Mrs. Ostrum, his mother-in-law. He had already carried his wife from their apartments on the fourth floor to the street safely and rushed back up a ladder to look for the older woman. As he reached the third floor Mrs. Hucad plunged out of her window squarely into the would-be rescuer. both fell to the street and were picked up unconscious.

Policeman Dermody fell from a ladder with Mrs. Buchard in his arms as he was carrying her from the fourth floor. Several were hurt jumping from windows.

The apartment house was an L-shaped, five-story brick building and contained 28 apartments. At the time of the fire about 200 persons were in the building. The blaze started in a waste paper bin in the basement. The financial loss was estimater at about $100,000.

York, Pa., Jan. 2.—Rev. Jacob Hartzeler, noted as a theologian, editor and one of the first American missionaries in Japan, died at his home here last night of old age. He was 83 years old and served 60 years in the ministry, being the oldest living minister in point of service of the United Evangelical church.

ATTITUDE OF IRELAND COMPLICATES MATTERS

In Proposed Measure for Universal Conscription.

Irish Nationalist Party Will Fight Scheme in the House of Commons—May Have Bearing on Home Rule Fight.

London, Jan. 2.—Ireland's attitude makes a sharp complication in the path of even the limited measure of conscription that Premier Asquith proposes to ask parliament to adopt. Earl Derby's enrollment of recruits was not extended to Ireland; therefore Ireland's young men can hardly be included in a bill for the compulsory enlistment of unmarried men that failed to present themselves. Nevertheless the nationalist party in the house of commons will fight any compulsory scheme, as John Redmond, William Redmond and John Dillon have already announced.

Conscription with Ireland left out, left out principally because the authorities fear to attempt to enforce it there, will have an important bearing onu the home rule issue, which is merely dormant during the war by general consent but is by no means dead.

Ulster's determination to fight home rule, when its enforcement is attempted, remains as strong as ever. Both Irish factions desire to be in a position after the war to point to their services in the struggle, and if the nationalists fight universal service, the Ulster leaders will use that fact as an argument that Ulster is more loyal to the empire, and therefore deserving of more consideration.

It is still doubtful whether there will be a great battle in the house of commons over compulsion.

The anti-conscriptionists claim to have 200 members determined to fight to the last ditch against what they denounce as the surrender of liberal principles but other threats of last ditch fights have been utteredduring the war, notably by the opponents of the drink restrictions, when the critical hour arrived, to sacrifice their objections to the nation's welfare.

The Irish nationalists may be count-

(Continued on Page Three.)

TOBACCO FERTILIZER SHORTAGE A PROBLEM

Graham Sees no Early Relief For Potash Scarcity

State Offices Observe New Year's—Corn Show a Big Success—Old Folks and Hospital Patients Are Remembered.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 2.—With the approach of the season of preparation for the 1916 tobacco crop the problem of procuring adequate fertilizers is becoming constantly more serious. The impossibility of procuring potash as a necessary ingredient for tobacco fertilizer will compel the farmers to resort to a great variety of alternatives, none of which can prove very satisfactory. The State Department of Agriculture is advising anxious inquirers to, where possible, burn wood to get ashes that can be spread on the fields and impart a considerable per cent of potash for the tobacco plant. Large numbers of farmers, especially in the central and Piedmont section of the tobacco belt, are providing potash in this way. Many are also making oak leaf compost for the same purpose. These are about the only suggestions that the soil experts in the State Department can make just now.

Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, said today that while some permanent relief could ultimately come from the proposition to procure potash through the utilization of the sea weed of the California and Oregon coast, he did not believe that anything could be accomplished in aid of the 1916 crop. He advises the farmers to use ashes as extensively as possible and to replant tobacco on those fields that received the potash fertilization for the 1915 crop, as there must remain considerable potash in soils of this type.

The State offices were close yesterday on account of the observance of New Year's day and very few of the State officers or clerks were at their desks for any length of time. In fact, there was a more general cessation of work in the State offices today than for any holiday for a great while.

The corresponding secretary of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention formally passed today from Rev. Livingston Johnson to Rev. Walter M. Johnson, who was elected to this office at the recent State convention at Charlotte. Rev. Livingston Johnson moved his family to Rocky Mount some weeks ago and assumed the pastorate of the Baptist church there with the New Year. The new secretary, Rev. W. M. Johnson, will not move his family from Wake Forest at least for some months.

Schools Open Monday.

The Raleigh township public schools will open for the spring term on Monday after nearly two weeks Christmas holidays. Meredith College, St. Mary's School, Peace Institute and the A. & M. College all resume work for the spring term during the coming week, there being nearly 10,000 school children and college students in the schools here.

The annual report of the management of the Raney Public Library shows the library to have 13,891 books, a gain of about 10,000 since the institution was opened in 1901. There were 936 new volumes added during the past year, this being the biggest gain in books for any year in the history of the library. The business affairs of the institution have shown to be in excellent condition. An extra $1,000 appropriation is being asked for to extend the efficiency of the children's reading room department.

The Wake County Boys' Corn Club scored a big success in the corn show just held in the new court house here. The principal prizes went to Talvis Sheron, Worth Lynn and Obie Haithcock. These prizes were for the best yields obtained. Sehron grew 119 bushels on an acre of land at a profit of $100; Lynn grew 100 bushels at a profit of $86.90, and Haithcock 100 bushels at a profit of $61.40. The winners of the prizes for the best exhibits of corn were Claudia Allen, Junius Nichols, Mack Perry, Floyd Stephens and Talmadge Taylor.

The Wake county corn club has 207 members, but only 56 participated in the corn show and the special meeting held in connection with the show. Director T. E. Browne, of the State-wide corn club work is much gratified in the success that is being attained in the Wake county corn club work.

The annual Old Folks' dinner, which is held now somewhat as a memorial to the days of John Pullen, was given in Pullen Memorial Baptist church this afternoon. There were nearly 100 guests, including the inmates of the Old Ladies' Home and numbers of the older people of the city, particularly those in needy circumstances. The late John Pullen established this custom of holding a New Year's dinner for the old folks a dozen years ago and he made provision in his will for the continuation of the custom.

Patients Entertained.

On New Year's night quite a party of the best entertainers Raleigh affords went to the Central hospital for the insane here and gave a concert for the patients. There was an audience of nearly 700 people and the interest and appreciation were especially striking. A band of 22 pieces from the State School for the Blind participated in the programme. Mrs. Horace Dowell and Miss Harriot Day, two of Raleigh's sweetest singers, were among the entertainers as was Miss Sadie Duncan who rendered the accompaniments. Col. Fred A. Olds served admirably as master of ceremonies.

Secretary "Dixie" Bowler, of the Raleigh chamber of commerce, has carried on a series of investigations the past week which indicate that Raleigh has led the entire State in the clearing phase of the North Carolina banking business. He found that Raleigh's aggregate for the year was $30,000,000. The closest second appears to be Asheville, with $29,500,000. Secretary Bowler is preparing some figures that make an excellent showing from the Raleigh business viewpoint.

WILL ENLIST IN CANADA

Wilson Man Gives Up Position to Join Ranks in British Army.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 2.—Bernard F. Field, for eight years connected with the Imperial Tobacco Company and located here, has given up his position and will leave Sunday for Canada where he will enlist in the British army and go into a training camp. Later he will be sent to Europe with the Canadian troops. Mr. Field has a host of friends here and his decision to go to the front is received with regret.

AUSTRIA IS SPENDING BIG SUM FOR CHARITY

Possibly $48,000,000 Raised Since War Began.

Social Element Has Played Big Part by Sale of Needlework and Art Objects. Benefit Performances at Theatres, Etc.

Vienna, Dec. 15. — Enormous sums of money have been collected in Austria-Hungary for charitable purposes during the war. No reliable figures on the total obtained are yet available, but estimates place it as high as 240,000,000 crowns (approximately $48,000,000). Much of this money has been applied already, but large sums are still available for the needs of those for whom it was collected.

The money has been raised in every manner the fertile brains of social leaders and newspaper editors could devise. Charity teas and suppers; the sale of needlework done by society people; benefit performances of the theatres; the public sale of art objects which people were willing to donate; and a hundred similar enterprises have given keen competition to the plain subscription and collection campaigns waged by the newspapers. At present, an art exhibition sale is in progress, from which both the admission fees and entire proceeds of sale will go to the fund for blind veterans. Some of the foremost painteers of the country have contributed to the collection, and while many of the pictures are by unknown men and women, there is not one in the lot that does not have merit of a high order. Going on at the name time are several series of lectures on the war by the Austro-Hungarian and German war correspondents, invalided officers and statesmen

All social classes take an interest in the work, and a remarkable feature of it is that a year of collections has left the ardor of organizers and of the public almost undiminished. Constantly new schemen are being worked out, many of the recent ones assuming the characer of self-imposed taxation in small amounts. Of these a ten-heiled (two cents) tax on all bills is probably the most successful.

Of newspaper collections that the Vienna Neue Freie Presses has been the most remarkable. It has included the raising of large sums for blind veterans, for prisoners of war, for Christmas presents for soldiers, for the supply of artificial limbs, for the Bulgarian and Austrian Red Cross, for the tubercular soldiers, for widows and orphans, for assistance to needy artists, for fugitives from the southern theatre of the war, for increasing the submarine fleet, and numerous other specific purposes.

A prominent Budapest newspaper, Az Est, for instance, collected nearly 2,000,000 crowns to help the people in the Carpathians and Northern Hungary to rebuild their villages which had been destroyed during occupation by the Russians. A clever scheme was devised for this collection. It is customary in Hungary to make presents to a woman on a day carrying her name in the calendar. For instance, on St. Mary'n day all Marys in Hungary are remembered by their friends. Az Est suggested that the money to be spent in this way be turned over to the village-building fund.

Much of the money that is being collected is the fruit of little self-denials, a single day's list showing such entries as the following:

"Instead of buying a new dress, 200 crowns; in place of birthday present for my father, 80 crowns; instead of flowers for the grave of Capt. ——, 100 crowns; to give satisfaction in an affair of honor, 4,000 crowns; for the birth of a son, 200 crowns."

There is no doubt that Austria-Hungary's population, without distinction to class, has come loyally to the support of thone in the field and their families, and those whom the war has deprived temporarily of means of livelihood. While the exchange of Red Cross and similar funds between Austria-Hungary and Germany has been solely a matter of courtesy between allies, Austria-Hungary has already spent the greater part of a million crowns in Red Cross work in Bulgaria. It has nent military equipment and supplies worth over a million crowns to Turkey, and even in Poland Austro-Hungarian charity work has been felt. As soon as conditions in Serbia make it possible, it is understood that money and supplies will be sent there also.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG FISHERMEN AT SOUTHPORT

Good Week for Hunting—Building Activity in 1916—Other News Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Southport, Jan. 2.—There was considerable dissatisfaction here today among local fishermen over the non-arrival of the fish inspector to grant them license to fish. Several of the fishermen made inquiries as to liability in going ahead and fish, pending the coming of the fish inspector for the weather was favorable, and the inspector's coming uncertain. It would seem as though there might be no hitch in this license matter, so that one period could follow another without the chance of an interval. Fishing is important, locally, and delays mean loss.

The holiday season passed away very quiet for the municipal authorities, the mayor having but two cases, and of a passive character.

The past week has been favorable for local hunters. In the lighter sport, quail, woodcock and rabbit have made it worth while to take the tramp. Charles Cotton, whose field and forest sport is fox hunting, very easily made up parties during the week, and these parties have been signally successful. There was heard the early morning cry as the hunters went forth, and before they got back, with a "brush" as an exhibit of their prowess. The foxes caught have been larger than usual in size.

Several of the local fishermen are leaving with their boats for Fernandina, Fla., to engage in shrimping at that place, where the season is now open. There has been no shrimping here for the past month.

The coming year gives promise already far exceeding the past one in building and real estate activity. A number of new buildings are contracted for, while there are inquiries for real estate in the business center, as well as for property in the residence sections.

WET NOISY WELCOME EXTENDED NEW YEAR

New York Spends $2,000,000 in All Night Session.

Cost of Running City Over $2,000,000 a Day—World's Fur Trade Moving Its Headquarters to America—Gotham Gossip.

New York, Jan. 2.—Not for a long time has any New Year been ushered in so auspiciously as 1916—at least from the viewpoint of metropolitan hotel and restaurant men and the purveyors of noise-making contrivances.

Strong efforts had been made by ministerial and temperance organizations to prevent the customary granting of the all-night licenses, but the city administration practically sided with the restaurant men and their patrons by allowing over two hundred restaurants and hotels to serve drinks and meals until 3 A. M. This was in addition to the twenty odd establishments which enjoy perminsion at all times, to remain open all night.

The result was that every hotel, restaurant and cabaret along Broadway was jammed to the bursting point, and late comers were unable to secure tables or even to secure admittance. As high as $100 was offered in vain for a small table at some of the more popular restaurants. Broadway itself was crowded with a noisy but orderly throng which was kept moving in two solid lines up one side of the street and down the other, while the down-town section of the famous thoroughfare, which ordinarily is deserted at night, was jammed with listeners of the famous Trinity chimes. Inquiries at the larger hotels and restaurants gave a basis for the estimate that not less than $2,000,000 was spent along Broadway in welcoming the New Year.

That it costs more than a million dollars a day to run New York is shown in a report recently issued summarizing the financial condition of the city from January 1 to September 30 of the current year. The total cash receipts aggregated $329,420,175, of which $140,920,948 was collected from taxes, assessments, water rents, docks, ferries, subway rentals and miscellaneous sources. The amount received as interest on deposits amounted to $3,269,487, and $185,229,740 was derived from loans, that is from money borrowed from the public on corporate stock, corporate stock notes and revenue bonds. The expenditures during the three-quarter period aggregated $319,223,890, of which $107,797,921 was for expenses of the city government, $38,747,694 was in outlays for public improvements of all kinds, including the construction of rapid transit railroads and the Catskill water supply system, $31,620,369 was for interest on the city debt, and $139,024,270 was paid in the redemption of long term bonds, and on temporary debt consisting of corporate stock and revenue bonds. During the nine months ending September 30, the expenditures for the expenses of the city government showed an increase of $200,000 over that of the corresponding period of last year

The world's fur trade, which for centuries has centered in London, is about to be moved to New York city, if the efforts which are now being made by business men reprenenting the leaders in the American fur trade are successful. The raw fur industry has been English for so many years that furriers in this city cannot remember when any other city than London was the center of the trade. For at lyeast two centuries it has been the custom of dealers in furn to go to London to attend the auction sales held on Queen street near the London bridge. The furs came from all corners of the world, but chiefly from North America, where the largest sections of the fur producing territory are controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. About ninety per cent of the bidders at these auctions were from Germany and New York. The intense feeling which has developed between the Germans and English on account of the present war, it is believed, will be a prime factor in diverting the world's fur trade to this city. It is planned to hold the first auction sale in January, when large consignments of fur from Canada, Australia, Russia and other fur producing countries will be offered for sale.

Housewives of New York city, who frequently complain of the monotonous round of beef, lamb, veal, mutton and pork will find a new source of supply in horse meat, which has become a legal viand by a recent order of the Health Department. No longer will the worn-out horse wend his way to the boneyard. Instead, he will be fattened up in order to provide another source of food supply. When there was a threatened food shortage at the beginning of the war, and it was expected that prices here, on account of the foreign demand, would soar there was some talk of horse food as an emergency supply, but it did not go beyond the talking stage. Now, however, that the Board of Health han revoked the section of the sanitary code prohibiting the sale of horse meat and the slaughter of horses for food, roast ribs of horse and horse steak may now be expected to appear on the menu of every well regulated restaurant and hotel. While the Health Department does not exactly recommend the eating of horse meat, it does wish to assure those whose tastes incline that way that there is no danger in eating it. From a health point of view, it is pointed out the new food has its advantages over some of the meats now consumed. For instance, it is claimed that the horse has never suffered from tuberculosis, and practically never communicates a malignant disease to human beings.

The success attained in the psychological tests to which prisoners have been subjected in the line-up at Police Headquarters every morning has led to the establishment of a permanent laboratory for the sole purpose of picking out those who are mentally deficient. In co-operation with the Chief Magistrate of the city, the Police Commissioner will forward to the courts reports concerning feeble-minded prisoners in order to enable the magistrates to better decide cases for sentence. When a satisfactory examination has not been completed, a request to remand the prisoner for twenty-four hours will be made in order to give sufficient time for a proper diagnosis. Of the 409 canes which have been examined during the two months that the laboratory has been in operation, twenty-one were found defective. One man was found insane after the examination, but the rest were feeble-minded. As an illustration of the efficacy of the new system, a case is cited where an elderly man showed the mental development of a child of ten or twelve years. The prisoner was charged with robbing and assaulting a cigar clerk and sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. While rightfully this man belonged in an institution for the feeble-minded, his long criminal record made it inadvisable to commit him to nuch an institution.

LONGACRE.

DECLARED HE WOULD "GO TO END OF THE WORLD FOR HER"

Virginia Man Marries Carteret Girl After Long Enduring Romance.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Newbern, N. C., Jan. 2.—That cupid works in peculiar ways his ends to accomplish, was fittingly demonstrated in a romantic love affair which culminated in this city this morning when Miss Dottie Price, whose home is at Askins, near Newbern, became the bride of Bruce C. Swain, of South Norfolk, Va., 'Squire G. K. Hancock performing the ceremony in the presence of a few friends.

This couple met each other a few years ago and with Swain it was a case of love at first sight. Love's path for them was strewn with many rocks but the day for their marriage was finally set, the couple planning to plight their troth in Newbern. Swain was to have arrived in the city on the afternoon of the day set for the ceremony, but a few hours previous, Miss Price, becoming despondent, decided to end her life and fired a bullet through her body as she lay on the floor of a room at a local hotel.

The wound inflicted was of such a dangerous nature that it was thought that it would prove fatal but the victim of the self inflicted injuries, rallied, grew better and finally recovered and today became the bride of the man who, shortly after the attempt at self destruction, declared that he would "go to the end of the world for her."

WARSAW NEWS NOTES.

Aged Colored Woman Drops Dead—'Possums Caught in Town.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 2. — "Aunt" Martha Beasley, an aged colored woman, dropped dead at the home of her niece, in thi scity this morning, while eating her breakfast. While in feeble health, she was as well as usual at the time.

It is not necessary for hunters to go to the woods to catch opossums here. Mr. J. H. Fonveille caught a nice fat one in his hen house one night last week, this being the second "possum" caught in the town in the last twp weeks. The supposition is that the animals are not finding as many pigs running loose in the woods as formerly, and come to town for their meals.

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 2. — The large barn on the Fred. Woodard place in the west part of Wilson was burned Saturday night. The origin of the fire is unknown and it was not discovered until the entire interior was in a blaze. The loss on barn and contents is about $1,000.

JOE MURPHY, ACTOR, DEAD

Old Character In "Kerry Gow" Left $3,000,000 Estate.

New York, Jan. 2.—Joe Murphy, an old-time actor, best known for his impersonation in "Kerry Gow," died here Thursday of pneumonia. He was 83 years of age and left an estate estimated at $3,000,000.

Mr. Murphy went to California in 1850 and was widely known among the early California pioneers.

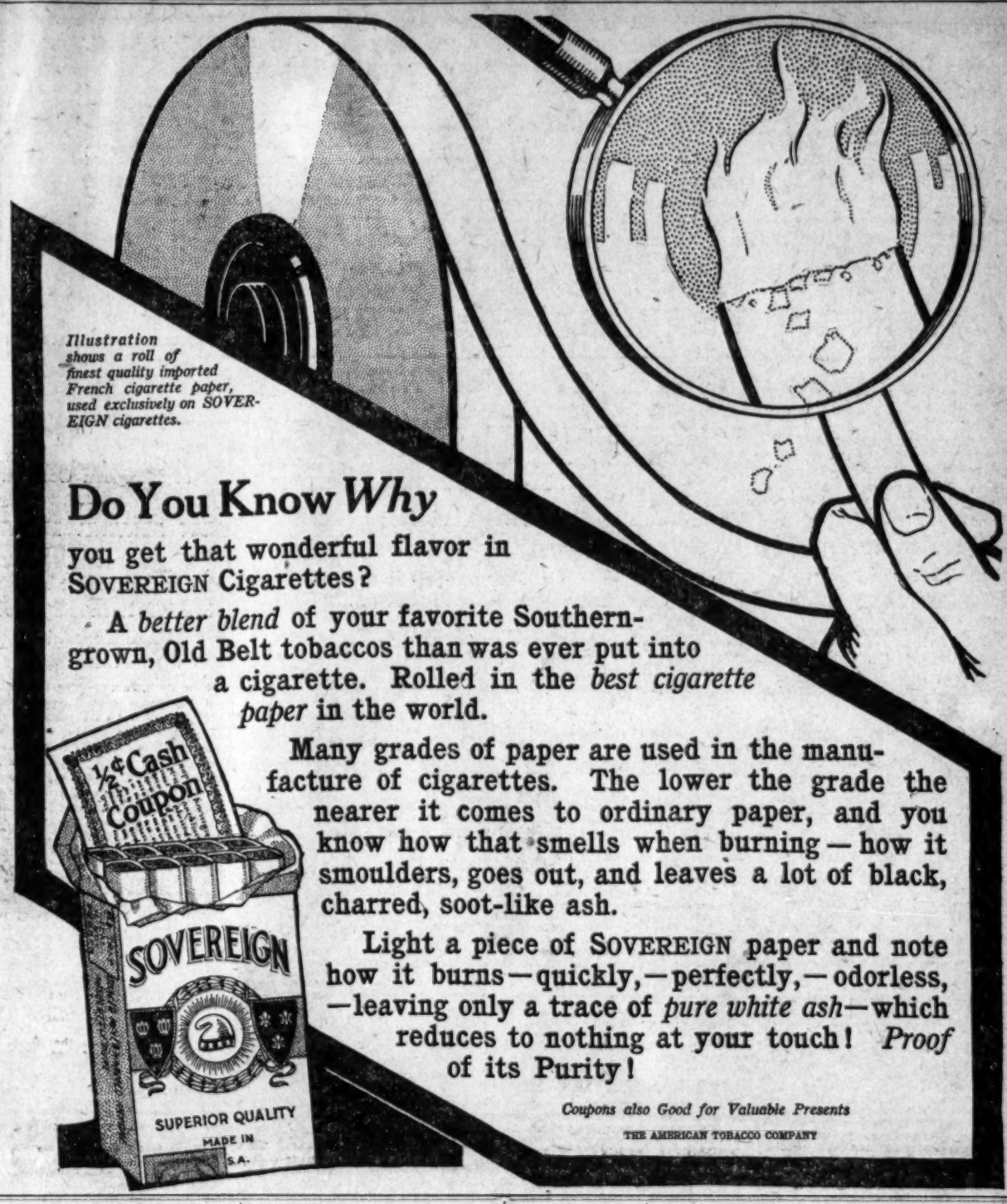

Illustration shows a roll of finest quality imported French cigarette paper, used exclusively on SOVEREIGN cigarettes.

Do You Know *Why*

you get that wonderful flavor in SOVEREIGN Cigarettes?

A *better blend* of your favorite Southern-grown, Old Belt tobaccos than was ever put into a cigarette. Rolled in the *best cigarette paper* in the world.

Many grades of paper are used in the manufacture of cigarettes. The lower the grade the nearer it comes to ordinary paper, and you know how that smells when burning—how it smoulders, goes out, and leaves a lot of black, charred, soot-like ash.

Light a piece of SOVEREIGN paper and note how it burns—quickly,—perfectly,—odorless,—leaving only a trace of *pure white ash*—which reduces to nothing at your touch! *Proof* of its Purity!

Coupons also Good for Valuable Presents

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

OVERLAND

Order One Today

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Over 200,000 people have found an Overland a very economical and sound investment.

Don't delay.

Place your order NOW.

H. L. FENNELL

'Phone 95. 111 Chestnut St.

We have a complete and up-to-date lens grinding plant, and can make your glasses while you wait. We can duplicate any broken lens you may have, at short notice.

See us about your eyes and we will save you money.

Spectacles or Eye Glasses fitted to your eyes for $1.00 and up.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

Dr. Vineberg

MASONIC TEMPLE.

NOTICE

Deposits made on or before January 3rd, 1916, draw Interest from January 1st, and your account will be credited with five months Interest June 1st, 1916.

We wish our Friends and Patrons a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Home Savings Bank

Home Bank Bldg. Cor. Front and Chestnut Sts.

'Twas a dear old-fashioned garden
In which these Blossoms grew,
And Lavender's scent, so lasting-sweet,
Reminded me of You.

Lavender and Old Lace

We will furnish the Lavender and you furnish the Old Lace. Nothing as dainty or refreshing as the sweet scent of Lavender.

Belle Mead Sweets

The PERFECT Candy—The Aristocratic Candy. None Better. None as Good. 10c to $10.00 per Box. You cannot go wrong when you send your Wife, your Mother, your Sweetheart or your Sister a Box of this Candy for Xmas.

After Dinner Mints for after Xmas Turkey.

Chocolate Nuts, Walnut Creams, Maraschino Cherries, and Everything Good in the Confection Line.

A $15.00 GOLD WATCH FOR $10.00. BEAUTIFUL XMAS PRESENT!

For Grippe and Colds: Bunting's Cold Tablets and Syr. White Pine Co WITH TAR. Hazeloin Cream for Chapped Hands and Face.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

JOSEPH R. LAMAR DIES AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

Five Years Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

Although a Democrat, He Was Appointed to the Bench in 1910 by President Taft—Had Held Many Positions of Honor.

Washington, Jan. 2. — Joseph Rucker Lamar, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his home here tonight, after an illness of several months. He was 58 years old and had been on the Supreme bench five years.

The immediate cause of death was gradual heart failure, hastened by inflammation of one of the lungs, which had threatened to develop into pneumonia. The attending physician declared, however, that the primary cause was overwork due to the arduous duties as a member of the Supreme Court and as commissioner of the United States in 1914 to the mediation conference between the United States and Mexico, at Niagara Falls.

Exhausted by last year's term of court, Justice Lamar went to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in June. He improved until September, when a clot in an artery caused him to lose the use for a time of his left arm and leg. It was some time before he recovered from this attack, but when he returned to Washington in October he planned to return to his work on the bench in February.

About a week ago the Justice contracted a cold. His weakened heart was unable to bear the added burden of this inflammation. About 9 o'clock this morning his condition was noted to be critical. In the afternoon, after recognizing his wife and two sons, Philip and William, he dropped off to sleep. Gradually his respiration grew less frequent, until at 8:30 o'clock tonight he gave a long sigh as of relief, and was dead.

Arrangements for the funeral were not completed tonight, but the burial will take place at Augusta, Ga., for many years the home of the justice. The funeral party will leave Washington for Augusta Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Had Justice Lamar lived until tomorrow, noon, he would have completed five years service on the Supreme bench. During the entire period he was regarded as one of the hardest workers ever on the bench, and his opinions were excellent specimens of diction.

About the time Justice Lamar returned to Washington last fall a movement was started to have Congress legislate so as to enable him to retire on full pay At that time, Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, and Solicitor General John W. Davis were mentioned in discussions of his possible successor. It is believed that President Wilson will act at once in filling the vacancy because of the important cases now awaiting consideration before a full court.

The court will meet at noon tomorrow and will adjourn immediately until after the funeral.

Associate Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar had the distinction of being one of the few members of the court appointed by a President of opposite political faith. President Taft appointed him in 1910 with only two precedents for such action, those of Justices Jackson and Lurton.

Justice Lamar was born in Ruckersville, Elbert county, Ga., October 14, 1857. He attended the University of Georgia and later Bethany College, where he was graduated in 1877. He attended the law school at Washington and Lee University, and was admitted to the bar at Augusta, Ga., in 1878. He lived at Augusta until appointed to the Supreme Court bench

Coming from distinguished Southern stock, he was one of the few men whose family had previously had a representative on the bench. The justice was a cousin to Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, who served on the bench from 1888 to 1893.

He was honored by his state by many positions for which his learning and ability as a lawyer fitted him. First, he was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, and in 1892 was appointed by the Supreme Court of Georgia as one of the commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the state, which code was adopted by the general assembly in 1895. He was again honored on January 1, 1901, by the appointment to fill an unexpired term as associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, and was elected to the same position at the ensuing election. In 1905, he resigned to resume the practice of the law.

In the practicing of the law, he largely represented railroads and other big corporations, and, yet, in the day of antipathy to corporation lawyers, his integrity was so highly regarded that the Senate without delay confirmed his nomination.

Early in his service on the Supreme Court bench, he became recognized as one of the most powerful members. His opinions were finished works of logic Applications for rehearings were rare in cases decided.

Coming to Washington as a man little known beyond his state, his rise in public estimation as a member of the court led President Wilson to select him as the principal commissioner for the United States in the A B C mediation at Niagara Falls in 1914, between the United States and Mexico, over conditions in the southern republic In this position, he acquitted himself with distinction.

Dies From Injuries.

Delia Merritt, a highly respected colored woman, who fell during the recent snow and sustained a painful injury, died last night at the James Walker Memorial Hospital.

Philadelphia, Miss., Jan. 2.—Alex Carter, a farm hand, confessed today, according to county authorities to the killing Friday night of Sam Winstead, his employer, at the latter's home near here and implicated Winstead's wife, who is being held as an accessory. Winstead was shot and killed while seated at hih fire side.

Riverside, N. J., Jan. 2.—Fire partly destroyed the plant of the William F. Taubel hosiery mills here today, causing a loss estimated at $250,000. Members of the firm believe the blaze was of incendiary origin and have started an investigation.

MEN IN TRENCHES RESPONSIBLE FOR PROLONGING WAR

(Continued From Page One).

discussion of peace," he added, "is in itself an advantage and the presence of the peace party abroad will stimulate discussion there.

"No doubt the members of the party will get information while in Europe which be of advantage to them here. There is an advantage in the very fact that a man in Mr. Ford's position should devote himself so whole heartedly and disinterestedly to a movement of such importance."

Mr. Bryan said he would at midnight to Washington where he will address the Pan-American Congress tomorrow. He declined to comment on the sinking of the British steamship Persia, with Americans aboard.

THEY FEAR NORTH SEA

Ford Party Making Effort to Secure Permit to Pass Through Germany

Copenhagen, via London, Jan. 2.—After having decided to proceed to The Hague by sea, the managers of the Ford peace party today made another effort to avoid the necessity of sailing through the North Sea, with its danger from mines. They called on the German minister and urged him to obtain permission for the party to go to The Hague through Germany. It is understood that no decision has been reached.

Although the passports of the Americans do not permit them to travel in belligerent countries it is suggested that this point may be met by sending them without stop across German territory in cars with sealed doors.

The managers of the party have decided to charter a small vessel, at an expense of $50,000, to go by sea to The Hague if consent to pass through Germany cannot be obtained. In this event, only the members of the party whose presence is regarded as necessary will be taken on. The others, including the college students, will be sent back to the United States from Copenhagen.

NORWEGIANS JOIN PARTY

Mayor Lindhagen, However, Has Returned to Stockholm.

London, Jan. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says that Mayor Lindhagen, of Stockholm, who arrived at Copenhagen last week to join the Ford peace expedition, returned to Stockholm today. Eight Norwegian delegates have joined the party.

GREAT MEETING HELD

Message From Chairman Jones of the Ford Peace Expedition.

Chicago, Jan. 2. — The following cablegram, dated Copenhagen, January 1, was received by the City News Bureau here today from Jenkin Lloyd Jones, chairman of the Ford peace mission:

"Great meeting at Stockholm. Thousands at station to bid party good bye. Heartily welcomed at Copenhagen today. Party united and well organized. New Year's greetings to all friends of peace."

CONSULAR REPORT RECEIVED FROM ALEXANDRIA INDICATES CONSUL M'NEELY DIED

(Continued From Page One.)

key, the only nations whose submarines might be in the eastern Mediterranean. The inquiries necessarily would have to be sent to all three nations, although it is believed certain in all quarters that Austria-Hungary is the only one of the Teutonic allies with submarines in that vicinity. This belief is based primarily upon a statement recently made by Count von Bernstorff, to the effect that no German or Turkish submarines were known to be operating there.

Any action taken by the United States will be based upon affidavits from passengers, particularly Americans, rather than upon officers of the ship. Final decision as to what action, if any is to be taken, will be made by the President, who will return to Washington from Hot Springs in a day or two.

Several points remain to be cleared up. The State Department especially desires additional corroboration of the statement that the wake of a torpedo was seen. It regards as being significant the statement that the vessel went down in five minutes, and desires all details upon this point, although it is assumed that Consul Garrels based the statement upon information received from passengers.

It is understood that the Lusitania and Ancona negotiations will be allowed to remain in their present status until more definite details regarding the circumstances of the sinking of the Persia are at hand.

BUSINESS SECTION OF TOWN DOOMED BY FIRE

(Continued From Page One.)

caused by an explosion of gasoline.

One entire business block has been destroyed and the flames now threaten the postoffice. Telephone exchange has been stroyed and communication is difficult.

TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

National Baseball Commission Holds Session Today at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 2. — The National Baseball Commission will hold its annual meeting here tomorrow, and besides the election of officers of the ensuing year there will be two matters which pertain to the peace treaty, recently signed here, that will be taken up by the supreme court of baseball.

The first will be the status of the players formerly connected with the St. Louis Federal club and the players of the Chicago Federal League club, in case the Chicago National League club is purchased by Charles Weeghman, former president of the Chicago Federals. There is some doubt as to whether the players of these two Federal League clubs will be subject to the waiver rule of organized baseball.

The other matter which has to do with the peace treaty will be the fixing of a date and a place of meeting for the committee appointed to thresh out and settle the difficulties which arose between the Federal and International Leagues, concerning the Baltimore and Buffalo Federal League clubs.

NEAR POINT OF DEATH

Consul McNeely's Mother Does Not Yet Know of Persia Disaster.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 3.—Mrs. McNeely, mother of Consul Robert Ney McNeely, lost on the Persia, says a Monroe special, is almost at the point of death from a stroke of paralysis sustained last week and has not been informed of the disaster which overtook her son's voyage.

CONGRESS BEGINS TUESDAY TO WORK ON BIG PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page One).

ative Kitchen, majority leader and chairman of the Ways and Means committee, plans to call his committee together without delay to take up this problem. Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, also contemplates frequent meetings of Democratic members to study fiscal problems. First to be considered will be amendment of the War Revenue law, which was re-enacted hurriedly just before recess with the general understanding that amendments would be proposed to increase its revenue producing power. Involved in this are issues likely to provoke wide divergence of views, among the suggestions to tax gasoline automobile horse power, steel products and other articles of commerce and a stamp tax on bank checks. Amendment of the income tax and on inheritance tax also are to be given serious thought.

Much general legislation is on the programme for consideration, as soon as the preparedness and defense questions are out of the way. A bill to create a land loan banking system, and another to develop mineral resources on public lands have been practically completed by House committees during the holidays.

WITH STRONG FORCES RUSSIANS IN GALICIA STRIKE HEAVY BLOWS

(Continued from Page One.)

(Continued From Page One.)

State," he said, "the great point I want to impress upon you is the importance of putting this dilution into effect at once. It is an urgent matter to meet the necessities of the war. It is important also that the output of munitions, should as far as possible be domestic, not foreign, because the financial problem before us is very serious—an obligation to pay either in exports or gold to America and countries like her for munitions which we are getting there."

TO MARCH INTO GREECE

Orders Given the German and Austrian Troops Now in Serbia.

Berlin, (via London), Jan. 2.—The Morgan Post today published a report that orders have been given to the German and Austrian troops in Serbia to advance into Greece and attack the French and British. A Bucharest dispatch to the Morgan Post credits this statement to the Outro of Sofia.

It is said the German minister at Athens told Premier Skouloudis the best interests of Greece demanded the removal of the French and British inasmuch as i nthe existing circumstance Greece would be exposed to danger form the troops of the Central Powers, which have been ordered to pursu the Allies on Greek territory.

MAKE COLLECTIVE PROTEST

To Greece Against Arrest by Allies of Teutonic Consuls at Saloniki.

Paris, Jan. 2.—The representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria have made collective representation to the Greek government relative to the arrest of their consuls at Saloniki by the Allies, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens. They wer einformed by Premier Skouloudis that he already had protested to the British and French governments.

SAILS FROM SALONIKI

French Ship Has on Board Teutonic Consuls Who Were Arrested.

London, Jan. 2.—A message from Athens to Reuters says the French battleship Patrie has sailed from Saloniki having on board the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian consuls at Saloniki, who were arrested last week at the order of General Sarrial, the French commander. The protest made by Greece to the Entente Powers against the arrest of the consuls dwells on the fact that even the Greek government was not advised in advance of the decision to take such a drastic step.

HUERTA UNDERGOES OPERATION; FEARS FELT FOR HIS RECOVERY

Has Been Confined in United States Military Prison at Fort Bliss

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 2—General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, who underwent an operation here yesterday, was pronounced in a serious condition tonight by his physicion, Dr. M. P. Schuster. General Huerta, who has been ill for sometime with what the physicians described as jaundice, was operated on for gall stones. It was announced after the operation that the physicians found symptoms of a more complicated disease and today expressed fear for his recovery.

Huerta had been confined at the Fort Bliss military prison on the charge of conspiracy to start a new revolution in Mexico. Recently on account of his illness the authorities permitted his removal to his home in this city. He apparently recovered and was transferred back to Fort Bliss but was removed again to his home for the operation.

General Huerta, who succeeded President Madero in executive power in Mexico after the coup d'teat which resulted in the deaths of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez, and later went to Spain. He then came to the United States and was arrested at Newman, N. M., last June. Upon arraignment on the conspiracy charge he maived examination and was held for the Federal grand jury at San Antonio.

SEASON ABOUT OVER

Final Sales of Tobacco on Kinston Market May be Made This Month

(Special Star Correspondence).

Kinston, N. C., Jon. 2.—Tobacconists believe the present selling season here will be over by the last of this month. All the weed yet held by the planters will be marketed by then, they think. Sometimes the marketing season locally runs into March. Less than two million pounds are left over for the last period of the market, beginning Tuesday, however, and last year's crop has proved to be slightly smaller than that of 1914. Between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000 pounds of the weed has been sold in Kinston since September 1, or a couple ow hundred pounds less than by January 1 last year. Most of the smaller markets in the bright leaf belt have already closed. The crop in quality was superior to 1914's, and prices have ruled "very satisfactorily" all season, according to a number of tobacconists and planters interrogated.

THEATRICAL

As a best seller some years ago there was no novel on the market that equalled "Bella Donna." Later it was the basis of the play in which Madame Nazimove won her first great American triumph, even a great success than she had achieved with the Ibsen roles which had before made her famous.

The Famous Players have filmed elaborately a picturized version of "Bella Donna" and have placed that superb emotional artiste, Pauline Frederick, in the title role of the play, and have produced a striking combination of intense tragedy and exquisite Oriental settings that bid fair to become one of the film classics of the year.

"Bella Donna" gives Pauline Frederick, who scored such a success in "The Eternal City" and later in "Zaza," a chance to far exceed her previous achievements in the presentation of this wiley, serpent-like viper who poisons the one man who has tried to lift her from the depths into which she has sunk. She is at the same time

PAULINE FREDERICK
Starring in "Bella Donna," at the Royal Today.

hateful, cruel, savage, treacherous and also fascinating to a degree seldom reached by a photoplay star. "Bella Donna" is today's big feature at the Royal.

Smashing Bill at the Bijou.

A stirring tale of the sea, one which has that salty flavor which always appeals to any audience, full of refreshing salt breeze of the big ocean, is "The Bride of the Nancy Lee," a stirring two-reeler heading today's smashing bill at the Bijou. Starring in this refreshing dramatic feature is the beautiful screen favorite, Myrtle Gonzales, in the leading role, supported by Frank Newburg and Val Paul, and it tells a tempestuous tale of a mutiny

BILLIE RHODES
With Ray Gallagher, in "Her Speedy Affair," at the Bijou Today.

at sea, a shipwreck and the final clearing of a woman's name from an unjust accusation by which she has suffered much. Throughout the whole production there is a charming element of mystery that lends admirably to the interest of the story.

"Billie" was a speed bug, although her father had forbidden her running her car at a 60-mile clip, and therein happened one of the greatest Nestor comedies you've ever seen, starring Billie Rhodes, Neal Burns and Ray Gallagher.

Then there's a single reel Joker comedy full of laughs, "Slightly Mistaken," starring Max Asher, Lillian Peacock and Bob Franey.

Today at the Grand.

"A Child in Judgment"—indeed an appealing title, and it is the title of one of the greatest three-reel features released by the Edison studios in many months, heading today's bill at the

STELLA RAZETO
Starring with "Billy" Garwood in the "Lord John" Series, at Bijou Tomorrow.

Grand. It's a human interest drama of world-wide heart appeal, stirring with suspense and thrilling incidents—it tells the tale of the heretofore unfaithful wife, tired of the deadening round of house work and her old clothes, who listens to Vanity's voice when God speaks to her through her little child. The plot has been logically developed, with the result that one of the most appealing offerings of a year is the outcome. Starring in this masterpiece of heart-interest drama is Mary Elizabeth Forbes, Richard Tucker and Augustus Phillips.

There's a new brand of comedies out—"Vim" is the title—and they star those two inimitable comedians, "Pokes" and "Jabs," who were formerly on the World Film Comedy Star program. The first one is at the Grand today, entitled, "A Pair of Birds," and it's simply a scream from beginning to end. Don't miss it.

"Lord John in New York"—Bijou

You're accustomed to big, startling, smashing announcements by Universal, but the biggest yet is the announcement of the filmization of those great stories by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, under the title of "Lord John's Journal," which are now appearing in McClure's Magazine and the Ladies' World.

In choosing a star to portray "Lord John" handsome Billy Garwood has been selected, and a surprisingly large company of Universal stars support him in them. The first of the series, "Lord John in New York," which appeared in December McClure's, comes to the Bijou tomorrow in four reels, and this with the big double feature bill of the Broken Coin, too. That means capacity business all day—you won't be able to get in after 8 p. m.

You don't want to miss these big special features—one every month during the year, 1916, and remember—the first one in four reels tomorrow.

ATTITUDE OF IRELAND COMPLICATES MATTERS

(Continued From Page One.)

ed up to oppose Premier Asquith's bill but whether they will use filibustering tactics in which they have had so much practice as Mr. Dillon has threatened is doubtful. They will be supported by some laborites and an uncertain number of liberals. Whether the labor party, as a party, will take the same path depends on the result of the labor unions' conferences that have been called for this week.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT ON LATEST AUSTRIAN NOTE

Austria Given Credit For Success of American-Austrian Negotiations.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 2. — The Hamburger Nachrichten expresses surprise at the tone of Austria's latest note to the United States in view of the tenor of the preceding communication. It says that although Vienna maintains the standpoint that the sinking of the Ancona was justified, it nevertheless offers indemnities for American sufferers, which means that Austria-Hungary could not give more convincing proof of its whole-hearted desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, believes Washington will have to acknowledge that Vienna has done everything possible to settle the Ancona question.

"Only commercial greed and deliberate purpose can bring about a breach now," it says, "and the existence of such sentiments in America cannot be assumed. If Mr. Wilson is wise, he will not push dis dogmaticalness to the extreme limit but will content himself with the fact that the political situation has presented to him an easy victory with which he will be able to impress the Americans."

"The matter is now settled," the Frankfurter Zeitung continues, "it will not be due to President Wilson's manner of handling it, but rather to the conciliatory policy of the Central Powers toward neutrals."

The Cologne Volkes Zeitung says: "The Austrian note once more is couched in the lofty, elegant and superior tone which contrasts to such advantage with the diplomatic papers of the present government of the United States."

"The conciliatory attitude of Austria," the Viks Zeitung says, "probably will make it very easy for President Wilson to escape from the blind alley into which he ran by mistake."

ENGINEER CLARK KILLED IN WRECK ON MURPHY BRANCH

Several Others Hurt When Southern Train Strikes Rock Slide.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 2.—Engineer J. Clarke, was instantly killed about noon today when passenger train No. 17, on the Murphy branch of the Southern railway, struck a rock slide near Barker's Creek, about 52 miles from Asheville. The engine and baggage care left the track, the engine turning completely over. C. Knox Christopher, fireman, was slightly injured, as was J. C. Bean, baggage man. Mrs. W. J. Woods, of Whittier; G. W. Reeves, of Barker's Creek, and L. M. Wilson, of Copper Hill, Tenn., were also slightly injured. The slide occurred on a curve and was not visible to the engineer until he was too close to stop the train. Mr. Clarke stuck to his post and was pinned beneath the engine, being instantly killed. A relief train was sent to the scene of the wreck and the injured were brought back to Asheville tonight. Mr. Clarke's body was also brought back on the special.

FAMILY IN LIGHTHOUSE NEAR POINT OF STARVATION FOUND

One Woman Had Starved to Death—Without Food 15 Days.

New York, Jan. 2. — Two men, two women and three children, all starving, who had been without food other than a few small fish for 15 days, and the body of a woman, a victim of starvation, were found at Triangle lighthouse, near the Yucatan coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on December 23, by officers of the steamship Mexico, which arrived here today from Mexican porta. The occupants of the lighthouse, according to the ship's officers, had not been visited by a supply ship for more than four months.

Distress signals from the light house reading: "We are starving," attracted the attention of the Mexico. A boat crew and the Mexico's surgeon were sent to the light house with provisions sufficient to last a week. The Mexico reported the incident to the authorities at Progreso.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., Jan. 25, 1916, for a conduit and wiring system, lighting fixtures, etc., at the United States post office, at Wilwington, N. C., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the custodian, Wilmington, N. C., in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect. N. B.—Bidders are required to return the drawings and specifications without marks, notes, or other mutilations. The Government frank sent to intending bidders is to be used for the return of drawings and specifications and for no other purpose. ja1,3,5,7,10,12.

STUBBORN COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS RELIEVED

With Best Home-Made Remedy—128 Teaspoonsul for 25 Cents.

If everything was sold in as liberal and fair a manner as Woodall & Shepard Drug Co. is selling Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectorant, absolutely no cause for complaint or dissatisfaction could possibly arise from anyone. These druggists say: "Buy a bottle of this new remedy and try it for Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Whooping Cough, Severe Cough, Croup or any Bronchial Affection, and we will return your money, just the same as we do with Dr. Schiffmann's famous Asthmador, if it does not give perfect satisfaction, or if it is not found the best remedy ever used for any of these complaints." In addition to this guarantee, in order that the public might try this remedy without further delay, these druggists announce that they have decided to make an extra inducement and will sell 200 regular 50c. size bottles for half price, 25c, to the first 200 persons who sign and present the coupon below at their store. Although they and the proprietor are losing money on every bottle sold at this price, they both have decided to stand this loss, so as to give those who have not yet used this excellent remedy, an opportunity of trying it, at their loss, knowing it will be found the best medicine ever used by anyone

Even though not in need of such a medicine at present, it will pay to obtain a bottle now at half price, as no doubt someone in the family will require it before the winter is over, but you will not have another chance of buying for less than full price.

One bottle makes a full pint (128 teaspoonsful) by simply mixing it at home with one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water, and makes a whole family supply, and as much as would ordinarily cost from $2 to $3 for the same quantity of the ordinary, old-fashioned, ready-made kinds of doubtful merit and also without a guarantee, like this remedy. It is prepared from strictly harmless plants and is so pleasant that children like to take it and it can be given them with perfect safety, as it positively contains no chloroform, opium, morphine or any other narcotic, as do most cough mixtures. Absolutely no risk whatever is run in buying this remedy on the guarantee of the above well-known, reliable druggist.

If a neighbor or friend would take and pay for half the bottle, the cost of half a pint of this excellent medicine would only cost each about 12 cents.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT COUPON—NO. 3.

This coupon and 25c is good for one (only) 50c bottle of Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectorant at Woodall and Sheppard Drug Co., if your name and address is filled in.

Name ..... **Address** .....

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TOMORROW
"LORD JOHN IN NEW YORK"
4 Reels
The First of Those Great Stories Now Appearing in McClure's, Starring
WM. GARWOOD
A Great Supporting Cast.
ONE EVERY MONTH
Each Story Complete.

500 dozen Mullet Roe.
200 bags Head Rice.
200 bags Rose Rice.
150 bags Broken Rice.
200 bags Coffee.
Complete Line Groceries.
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An Impressive Photo Production of One of the Greatest Literary and Dramatic Sensations of the Day, Faithfully Reproduced With the Oriental Splendor of Atmosphere and Mystical Surroundings In Which the Stirring Action of the Story Takes Place.
TOMORROW:
THEDA BARA
In Her Latest Triumph,
"THE TWO ORPHANS"

BIJOU
A GREAT DRAMA OF THE SEA
"The Bride Of The Nancy Lee"
Full of the Tang of the Salt Air, Starring Myrtle Gonzales and Val Paul.
BILLIE RHODES
As an Auto "Speed Fiend" in
"HER SPEEDY AFFAIR"
"Slightly Mistaken"
A Great Joker Comedy Scream.
Tomorrow—"Lord John in New York"—Four Reels.

GRAND
Mary Elizabeth Forbes
Supported by Richard Tucker and Augustus Phillips, in
"A Child In Judgment"
A Three-Act Special Edison Feature of World Heart-Appeal — The Biggest in a Long While.
"A Pair Of Birds"
The First Release of the New "Vim" Comedies—They're Great!

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

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COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916.

TOP O' THE MORNING

If I had two potatoes and an idea, I would trade one of them for a sheet of paper and live on the other one while I wrote out the idea.

CARLYLE.

We will now proceed to get worked up with all sorts of politics.

Johnny, get your gun. It's only three or four months till April and May.

Life has as many sweet dreams as it has bitter pills.

The outbursts of Everett True and Teddy Roosevelt will continue this year.

Some of us are going to carry out our resolutions and leave them somewhere or other.

The American Society for the Suppression of Noise had better get an early start on the politicians.

Pay your Christmas bills and begin a Christmas savings bank account so you can pay cash next Christmas.

We regret that we cannot forget the things which make us fret, but we are glad that we can recall those things that don't enthrall.

One thing which keeps things stirred up is the anxiety of men to knock each other into a cocked hat—first one way and then another.

One thing this country is sawing over is what we pay for having the Philippines and what the Philippines pay us for having them.

Some politicians believe firmly in the rule of the people if they can make a little bit of something out of it by letting the people know it.

The question as to whether we have a right to do a thing is not near so important as the question as to whether we are right in exercising our right.

A man who had lived in Mississippi 95 years committed suicide a few days ago. He probably felt like he had it to do, else live out the balance of his life in Mississippi.

We assert without the least timorousness of successful refutation that most men are chicken-hearted. The few exceptions are bachelors, but they don't count.

The geographic position of the Dry Tortugas is off the lower end of the Florida peninsula, but these who enjoy a state of Sahararity need not move out of North Carolina.

We ought to love the new year because it is full of opportunities for us. If we would make the best as well as the most of our opportunities this year, it would be the best year of our lives.

Many a young man sooner or later has to abandon his incendiary idea that it is easy to set the world on fire. However, it is a good thing for him to retain confidence in himself till the last.

Take a fish away from water and its existence will cease. A fish is in its natural element in water, but man does not recognize water as one of his natural elements. Man only gets on the waterwagon because he becomes convinced that he can never put John Barleycorn on the mat. It can't be done.

Some so-called military expert has declared that our strategy in the event of foreign invasion would be to retreat to a fortified line in the mountains and there wait for the enemy. There is some mistake about attributing such an idea to a military expert. Sounds more like the idea of a militant squire.

Concord brings about harmony, but the difficulty is how to secure concord. So long as there are misunderstandings there will be bickerings and contentions, but there is a way to prevent it. Get the surgeons to remove the pugnacity bump of the men and treat the ladies for bickeritis.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER IN BIG DEMAND.

Recently we were shown some beautiful samples of plain and embossed artificial leathers and upholstering materials manufactured from the linters by-products of the cotton seed oil mill in Wilmington. Probably the leathers and the articles made from them constituted about fifteen exhibits. The usefulness of artificial leather, manufactured from waste cotton, is only beginning to be realized, but it is an industry that is bound to rapidly increase in importance.

The South ought to be the place where such cotton products should be made, but all the artificial leather manufactured in this country is turned out in Northern factories. We understand that there is a large factory in Delaware, while in New York City and Boston artificial leather is not only manufactured but converted into various useful articles. Valises, hand bags, book bags, book covers, book bindings, pocket books, slippers, desk coverings, table covers, chair seats, automobile fittings, and hundreds of other articles are being made from it. It is even used as parts in the manufacture of fine and coarse shoes.

This industry has grown to such proportions that the New York Journal of Commerce yesterday states that manufacturers of artificial leather in New York City report the development of an exceptional demand for this product and they assert that production is now on a larger scale than at any previous time in the history of the industry. Salesmen have been called in by some of the larger companies and new business is being refused as the orders already booked are taxing the plants of these companies to the limit. The representative of one concern said that his company had booked sufficient orders to keep all its equipment operating at capacity 24 hours a day for three months at least. Everywhere the opinion was expressed that the business had never been so flourishing. This refers both to the manufacture of artificial leather and the hundreds of articles made from it.

"Many factors have contributed to the prosperity of the buhiness," was the statement made at the offices of the O'Bannon Corporation. "For one thing, there was no cessation of activity in the automobile industry, as is usual during the summer months, owing to the enormous export orders received by these manufacturers. This meant that the demand for artificial leather for use in automobiles continued heavy right through the year. Then, the leather shortage and the high prices prevailing for the various grades of leather have brought us business from automobile manufacturers who ordinarily used the cheaper split hides, which are now very difficult to obtain in quantity. The artificial product has been found more satisfactory, manufacturers tell us, and there is little reason to suppose that they will revert to the use of split hides when these are available. Next to the automobile industry, the greatest demand for artificial leather comes from the manufacturers of furniture and, as this trade has shared in the general prosperity that is spreading over the country, our orders from the upholsterers have been unusually large. In addition, export demand has been more in evidence during recent months, particularly from New Zealand and South Africa, but generally from all countries that were formerly dependent upon England and Germany. The cheaper articles made of artificial leather which England and Germany sold in the United States before the war must also be supplied by domestic manufacturers now. The principal item in this business has been the demand for leather for use in women's handbags."

The one difficulty with the manufacturers of articles made from artificial leather is to obtain a sufficient supply of leather, while the manufacturers of the leather find it difficult to get the raw materials for the industry. The most serious shortage is that of dyestuffs and coloring materials, since the leather is made into all colors. The most popular colors are reds, French vermillion, blacks and tans. Castor oil is used in making the leather and Great Britain's embargo on castor oil seed has caused a serious scarcity of oil. Benzol, carbolic acid and other materials also are scarce and higher. The Boston Artificial Leather Company reports that the industry is a big thing in Boston, but it is feared that for lack of raw materials some of the factories in that city will have to close. All manufacturers of artificial leather have advanced prices 10 per cent. and expect to increase prices again within 90 days to meet the rise in prices of raw materials.

The South furnishes the cotton for this industry and could furnish the oil as well. If it would cultivate castor beans, the plants of which grow to astonishing profusion anywhere in Eastern North Carolina. The fact is, we ought to manufacture the leather, since the articles entering into the manufacturing processes are right here in the South.

OUR PORTS ARE COMING

For years and years The Star has pointed out the advantages of the port of Wilmington or other South Atlantic ports for sugar refineries and import and export manufactories of various kinds. There are some industries which are compelled to use both water and rail for both the import and export of raw materials and finished products. Sugar refining is one of them, so that the $3,000,000 sugar refinery to be located at Savannah has come logically to the South Atlantic. It will get raw sugar from Cuba, Porto Rico and the British West Indies, and the importation of such sugars can be accomplished at a saving of from 600 to 800 miles of sea voyage and a saving of five to ten days in time. Fewer sugar carrying ships can be used in the traffic by reason of it.

Quite naturally Savannah is much gratified over her new year outlook, and especially over the announcement that another new steamship is to be added to the Walker-Armstrong line, to be run from Savannah to Cuba. The new vessel will have 10,000 tons displacement and it has been added to the line as the result of the great sugar refinery that Savannah is to have.

The Walker-Armstrong line steamers going to Cuba will transport American products and bring back raw sugars for the refinery. Of course, it will greatly increase Savannah's commerce as well as her manufactured output, and the Morning News rightly declares that it "tells of more ships, more factories and more business for Savannah."

We are almost as glad as if Wilmington had gone to work and got that sugar refinery, but, anyhow, we ought to get a steel plant to use to the best advantage imported iron ores from Cuba, Venezuela and Chila. Such a plant is bound to be located on the South Atlantic. The availability of our Southern ports is going to be recognized as it has never been before.

A NEW ENGINE TO BE ON THE MARKET.

Something new in the way of a combustion oil engine is to be manufactured at Canton by a corporation promoted by Baltimore capital. A manufacturing company has just been chartered in Delaware with a capitalization of $700,000 common stock and $350,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Land has been purchased and the factory will be built at Canton right away.

The company will be known as the Baltimore Oil Engine Company and it will manufacture internal combustion oil engines under a patented system. The factory will begin operations this spring or early in summer. Leon Wygodsky, of Baltimore, is patentee of the engine and will be superintendent of the factory. A. W. Gieske, of Baltimore, will be president of the company.

The engines will be guilt in all sizes ranging from 5 to 1,000 horse power, or even larger if needed. The engine, the Baltimore Sun says, is something different from all other combustion oil engines, and owing to the fact that the field for their use is unlimited, the company may become one of the larger concerns in the country. The country will be particularly interested in the kind of engine to be made, since it is said that it will provide more power at less cost than any engine in existence. They can be used in automobiles or for stationary purposes.

BIG WATERHAUL

The water wagon took a fresh start on the first of January, with seven more states added to the prohibition column. The states in which prohibition laws became effective on New Year's are South Carolina, Arkansas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Iowa and Idaho. The territory affected embraces a population of 8,000,000, more than twice that of the United States when the Revolutionary war began. This new prohibition wave engulfed 3,000 saloons and a large number of breweries, wholesale liquor houses and hundreds of whisky distilleries. In the state of Colorado alone 14 breweries and 1,500 saloons were closed. In South Carolina 15 county liquor dispensaries, in which the counties sold whiskey, were closed. In the one at Columbia $15,000 worth of whiskey remained over as county property that cannot be sold in the state.

There are now 18 prohibition states in the Union, and Virginia will make 19, as she has voted liquor out and the new law goes into effect there on the first of next November. Besides the seven states which entered the "dry" column on the first of January, 11 states were already prohibition states, as follows: North Carolina, Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Arizona and Alabama. Nine of the 16 strictly Southern states have prohibition laws and Virginia will make it 10 next November.

Idaho is the only strictly prohibition state, as the law there forbids the importation of either beer or liquor or other alcoholic beverages, while nobody can possess alcohol in any form except on an order from the probate court. In South Carolina an individual is allowed to import a gallon a month. In Oregon only two quarts of liquor or wine and 24 quarts of malt liquor is allowed per family, it matters not how many individuals in the family. The average allowance in most of the states is two quarts a month for individuals and from 16 to 24 quarts of beer.

When a megalomaniac knows a few things he gets it into his head he thinks he knows more than all the other men put together. The funny thing about it is that the majority are apt to believe he is about right, without recognizing the fact that it is his self-assertiveness that has misled them. Reserved men of ability are our sages. The self-assertive men are accepted by most of us as leaders.

FARMERS TO GROW DYESTUFFS

It may be of some interest to the people of the state to know that before the Revolutionary War the production of Indigo was a leading industry in North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1777 over a million pounds were produced in the Carolinas for the purpose of making the dyestuffs that we now get, or fail to get, from Europe.

Economic conditions caused the production of this crop gradually to cease, but the Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina feels that the recently changed eocnomic conditions furnish a very strong argument in favor of reviving this abandoned industry among the farmers, and thus not only render our textile manufacturing industry independent of Europe but place into the hands of our farmers whatever profits might accrue from the production of the plants from which the dyestuffs are made as well as the cotton from which the cloth is made—the salt as well as the pork.

The commissioner, therefore, advises the growth of Indigo, in a small way, at least, among the farmers of the State during the coming season. Seeds may be secured from the leading seedmen and instructions for growing the crop may be secured by application to the Commissioner of Agriculture

JAS. L. BURGESS,
State Agronomist.

Approved:
W. A. Graham,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

HOW TO USE THE PROCEEDS.

Most Important Question in Sale of Red Cross Seals.

(State Board of Health.)

Proceeds and per cents are now being reckoned with as a result of the sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals. How to use the proceeds is the next question to settle and is probably the most important one connected with the Red Cross campaign.

It is well understood that 75 per cent of the proceeds is retained by the committee selling the seals to be used in local anti-tuberculosis work in the way that the committee thinks best. Many of the larger towns of the State last year and year before used the proceeds from the sale of Red Cross Seals to employ help to employ a tuberculosis visiting nurse. Other towns sent patients to the State Sanatorium to take the treatement for tuberculosis, while others and various organizations and committees aided in the fight by caring for needy tuberculosis sufferers at home and through various educational means. Not a few committees turned over their proceeds to the State Sanatorium to be used in the fight by that institution.

One of the plans yet devised is to use the funds as the nucleus for the salary of a visiting tuberculosis nurse. Many city and town authorities, boards of education and local organizations have been induced to subscribe dollar for dollar toward such a cause if the Red Cross Seal fund is offered as an incentive.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Wilmington Star says that "Those who call attention to Wilmington ought to show a map as proof of every word they say." Not at all necessary. Nobody denies, there is such a place on the map.—Greensboro News.

There is another North Carolina editor who had a birthday New Year's day and in his case the information is worth passing along. Major W. H. Bernard, whose association with the Wilmington Star has made his name a household word throughout the State, has just rounded his 79th year and he is still on deck —Charlotte Observer.

Prof. T. B. Parker, director of the Institutes, says that the speakers this year will lay especial emphasis on soil improvement, livestock and the growing of grain and grasses; but will have little to say about cotton, this staple being just about able to take care of itself. The fertilizer situation will command considerable attention.—Elizabeth City Independent.

North Carolina has been called upon many times to bear the burden of sorrow in the deaths of its sons by untoward fate, and the news which now comes is that this may have once again be its lot, for Robert Ney McNeely, of Union county, lately appointed American consul at Aden, Arabia, and his brother, C. D. McNeely, one of the publishers of the Waxhaw Enterprise, were aboard the British liner Persia sunk on Thursday in the eastern Mediterranean, off the Island of Crete. At this writing the fate of the two North Carolinians is in doubt, and the great hope is that they were not among those who perished when the liner was torpedoed. Consul McNeely has made a high reputation for himself in North Carolina, a practitioner at the bar of Monroe, a member of the House of Representatives in 1909, a member of the State Senate in 1915, showing the ability of the man, his appointment as consul at Aden following an examination which demonstrated his qualifications for a foreign post. The whole State will have hopes that he and his brother are among those who were saved when the Persia went down. But there can now only be hope till there comes the definite word.—Raleigh News and Observer.

In today's Morning Star we note an interview on the political situation in Robeson as given by Mr. Fred Brown, of Red Springs. Mr. Brown is a versatile writer, and for fourteen years has been connected with The Citizen as an adjunct in the many departments that made the paper complete. His services were appreciated. In this article he speaks of the progress being made on the endowment fund of the Flora Macdonald College, and incidentally passes a rose to Dr. Vardell, who has indeed labored in and out of season for the uplift of Red Springs and surrounding country. As all our readers know, Mr. Brown has been a strong personal friend and great admirer of Hon. A. W. McLean, and the first suggestion of Mr. McLean for Governor came from the pen of Mr. Brown in the columns of The Citizen, hence his suggestion that Mr. McLean may yet be a member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet may not be far fetched. Mr. Brown also deals in Congressional and local politics. As our duties have kept us in the office we are not in touch with the situation. He may know the political status better than we do. His interview, as given by The Star, is very readable and gives only his own conclusions doubtless reached from observation.—Red Springs Citizen.

The Wilmington Star is appreciative of the significance of the rapid advancement by this city as demonstrated in the results produced during the past year under the inspiration of the Charlotte spirit. Reflecting on the steadily growing greatness of the South, The Star is of the opinion that Charlotte cannot fail to share in that greatness because of her eligibility of location and the special fact that her enterprising men have taken advantage of it to build a great North Carolina city. "Charlotte," says The Star, "has become a great manufacturing center and it is the hub of the South's cotton milling industry because of the foresight and enterprise of her people. They set the pace for all the rapidly progressing territory within a radius of a hundred miles of Charlotte, in both the Carolinas. The manufacturing spirit in Charlotte has made her a great industrial locality, wherefore it is a city of pay rolls and prosperity. It is the city of electrical power transmission in the best portion of the South and it combines numbers of other advantages that are practically matchless anywhere. Charlotte has become a larger distributing center because of her location and her railroad facilities linking her up with the North, the South, the East and the West. With a splendid agricultural region all about her, there is another substantial element in the thrift of the Queen City and it really first accounted for that always go-ahead place." The Star states but a truth when it says that "energy, enterprise, earnestness, initiative and intelligence account for Charlotte's marvelous growth." These be pleasant words, generously expressed and for its courtesy The Star puts this city under obligations.—Charlotte Observer.

Books as Disease Spreaders.

(State Board of Health.)

That books as disease carriers are not as vile offenders that they were once thought to be has been proven recently by a number of research laboratories. Library books have been for a long time suspected of carrying the infection of tuberculosis, and some libraries went so far as to adopt the regulation that no books should be issued to tuberculous patients.

But readers of library books may find some comfort in the findings obtained in experiments conducted recently at the University of London to determine whether the transmission of tuberculosis by books was possible. These findings were, according to a report given in the November issue of The Nurse, "although a library book may be grosaly infected by a tuberculous patient and while that infection may remain active for at least a few days, the infection does not survive a period of one month."

In regard to this subject, "The Nurse" says further: "Fortunately, the tubercle bacillus does not find conditions outside of the animal body conducive to life and cannot reproduce its kind when thrown out of its natural environment." Professor Henwood, who conducted the experiment, gives as his opinion that absolute safety at this point lies in "quarantining" soiled and suspected books for about a month.

London, Jan. 2.—King Peter of Serbia who reached Italy last week from Alababiq is said by Reuters Athens correspondent to have arrived at Saloniki on a French battleship. He was accompanied by several Serbian ministers and officers.

PEOPLE OF LODZ MAY YET FACE STARVATION

Industries Tied Up by Shortage of Raw Materials.

Polish City Has Been Large Importer of Cotton from America and Turkestan. Both of Which Are Now Cut Off.

Lodz, Poland, Dec. 27.—When the Germans first occupied Lodz permanently they found the industries in a bad way because of a shortage of coal, due to the crippling of the mines by dynamiting, and to the difficulty of getting freight cars in which coal could be imported. This difficulty was overcome, but coal no sooner began to come in than a shortage of raw materials again tied up, and, if it continues, will bring every factory in Lodz to a standstill not later than March, it is estimated. If this condition of affairs comes it is feared that the present very great need will increase, and that thousands will face actual starvation.

Lodz in the past has been a large importer of cotton, both from America and from Turkestan. Neither market is now open to them. The little that remains from old supplies is being doled out in quantities sufficient to allow a few of the mills to operate three days a week. About 40 per cent of the full quota of laborers in the textile mills now work 30 hours a week.

In addition to the food and fuel shortage that exists today everywhere in Poland, Lodz was particularly handicapped from the very start by a shortage of cash. The Russians had taken every rouble they could lay their hands on, and such factories as were running could pay off their hands only with difficulty.

The city accordingly was necessitated to issue paper currency in 20 and 50 kopeks, and one and five rouble notes. A total of 12,000,000 roubles was put out. Of this sum 1,650,000 roubles were issued on the strength of the promised loan of 2,000,000 roubles from the Russian government. This sum had been promised before the German occupation to help Lodz bear the expenses of the war, but only 350,000 roubles had been paid.

The balance of the issue was guaranteed by industrial firms and merchants, who were required to back the paper with securities and credit in twice the sum of the issue. This paper flows back and forth and temporarily supplies the needs of the population, but will be taken up gradually by the notes of the proposed national bank which is to be established for all Poland about the first of January.

Lodz's debt gradually piled up because with the withdrawal of the Russians all taxation ceased. The Germans found it out of the question to impose taxes for the simple reason that the people had no money with which to pay them. In place of collecting taxes in fact, the Germans have had to pay out some 3,000,000 marks to the wives of reservists and pensioners, whose incomes from the Russian government have stopped, and in addition are feeding between 100,000 and 150,000 of the population.

A force of 900 German-speaking Polish policemen has been appointed to take the places of those who fled with the Russians. The old force consisted, on paper and the payrolls, of 400 men. In actuality of only 300, hardly one of whom remained on December 6, 1914.

Until February of this year the administration of Lodz was purely military. Hindenburg at that time ordered the creation of a city government after the German model, with a mayor and a city council. This latter body, which at the start had to be appointed, eventually will be elected from the Polish, German and Jewish population. There are at present some 600,000 persons living in Lodz and its suburbs. About one-third are Jews, 100,000 German and the balance Polish.

The industrial crisis has been helped by the emigration of some 30,000 Lodz workers to Germany, where working conditions are more favorable than ever before in history. Thirty thousand, however, are little better than a drop in the bucket in a city where not only men but women and children have always been workers.

The government has installed both a coal and a meat monopoly, for the purpose not only of regulating the distribution of the available supply but also to stop the pernicious activity of speculators. The police president of Lodz, von Oppen, has charge of the distribution of coal to wholesalers and factories, while the civil magistrate of Lodz watches over the distributions to the people direct.

How to Cure Coughs and Colds.

Keep out of Drafts. Avoid Exposure. Eat and Live Right and Take Dr. King's New Discovery.

You catch cold because your system is below normal and finds itself unable to throw off the cold germs. To recover you should first take a remedy to kill the germs. Then be careful of your eating. Avoid exposure. Go to bed early and save your strength in every possible way. To kill the germs take Dr. King's New Discovery.

Just the minute Dr. King's New Discovery touches the cold germs they begin to shrivel and die. Your irritation ceases. The cough eases and you begin to get better. Dr. King's New Discovery is just laxative enough to expel the dead germs and poisonous secretions.

The ingredients in Dr. King's New Discovery make it an excellent cough and cold remedy. Don't endure the annoyance of coughs and colds. Don't keep on suffering. Don't take the risk of more serious illness. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Watch your eating and habits. You will find your cough and cold under easy and natural control and be assured of a speedy recovery. At all druggists.

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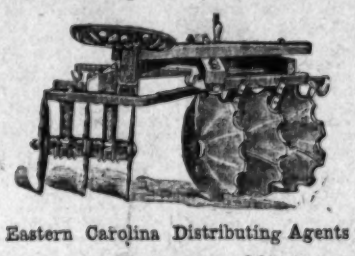

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We will sell the bulbs remaining in stock at Reduced Rates. If planted now, will bloom about Easter.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS	10c dozen
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THE IRON MEN

THE "IRON MEN" WISH ALL THEIR FRIENDS A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR—1916. LET US HELP YOU TO MAKE IT ONE.

BEST PRICES ON IRON STEEL AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

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COAL! BUILDERS' SUPPLIES!

LARGE STOCKS, PROMPT DELIVERY. LET US SERVE YOU.

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

WE WISH TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

WISHING YOU A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,

DAVIS & HINTZ

FRONT STREET MARKET.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT VINELAND YESTERDAY

Practically Entire Block of Wooden Buildings Burned

Blaze Started in Store of R. E. Hill and Spread Rapidly — Special Train Run From Chadbourn—Little Insurance

A long distance telephone message from Whiteville yesterday afternoon brought particulars of a destructive fire which visited the town of Vineland, on the W., C. & A., railroad, in Columbus county, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Practically an entire block of wooden buildings, opposite the Atlantic Coast Line depot, were burned and for a time other valuable property was threatened.

The fire, it appears, started in some way in the shoe store of Mr. R. E. Hill, and quickly communicated to other buildings, completely destroying the general merchandise store of Messrs. Powell & Co., the store of the Clark Grocery Co., the general merchandise store and soft drink stand adjoining M. V. Benton & Co., Marlowe's meat market and the pressing club of Joe Blackman. Itwas understood that there was little insurance on any of the property, Messrs. Powell & Co., having only about $1,000 on their stock.

There was practically no means of fighting the fire except by hose from the Whiteville Lumber Co., and some time elapsed before steam could be gotten up for the pumps, the plant not being in operation on Sunday.

As soon as the fire was learned of at Chadbourn a special train was made up through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Land, of the A. C. L., who communicated with headquarters in Wilmington, and it was soon on its way to Vineland with fire apparatus and 30 or 40 volunteers. The train arrived at 2:45 in charge of Engineer Wilkinson and Express Messenger Carter. It was remarkably quick work and much credit was due the A. C. L. people for the prompt response which they made and to the people of Chadbourn for the assistance rendered.

While the fire was in progress the residence of Mr. James Powell caught from flying sparks, but this was soon put out. The tobacco warehouse and Powell's gin also caught, but were both saved by volunteer fire fighters. The A. C. L. depot was saved only from the fact that it was a brick structure, with slate roof. Several windows were broken and the woodwork of the building scorched. The fact that it was a brick structure also saved the store of M. S. Goldstein. Several windows were broken and the walls were badly cracked in this building. The old Schuiken residence, near the scene, was also threatened, but it was located some distance back from the street and escaped.

Just before Christmas a year ago a fire took place in the same block but on another street, the first fire having also occurred on Sunday, a coincidence which was remarked upon yesterday.

AFFIRMS LOYALTY TO MAXWELL CAR

Another Year's Contract Ratified by Detroit and Wilmington Firms.

Formal renewal of contract relations between the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation of Detroit and Lassiter-McDuffie Company, of this city, has been made in the ratification of the local firm's contract and its return, bearing the signature of Assistant Sales Manager C. E. Stebbins, of the Detroit factory. The Maxwell line is thereby assured, for another year, representation here which has been found adequate and satisfactory.

While ratification of the contract by the Maxwell people was little more than a mere formality. "Once a Maxwel dealer, always a Maxwell dealer" is an axiom of President Walter E. Flanders, members of the local organization are all enthusiastic over the assumption of another year's alliance.

"We picked the Maxwell in the first place because we believed we could make more money handling it than any other type of car," said C. W. Lassiter, manager of Lassiter-McDuffie Company.

"Our experience has justified our choice. Though the margin of profit on a $655 car is necessarily small, the volume of sales is great, provided always that the car satisfies its owners as the Maxwell does.

"We are expecting even greater things in the coming season. The cars are larger, handsomer and more powerful than last year's. They will have behind them a sales impetus given by the satisfactory performance of the cars we have already sold. Our own service department has shown its ability to keep every Maxwell car in our territory at top efficiency all the time, and the factory has a magnificent system of keeping us supplied with anything we may need.

"Manufacturing economies that have been put in force at the Detroit, Dayton and Newcastle Maxwell plants have made possible a big cut in the price of the car this year. We are now able to show a combination of style and mechanical ability that is absolutely unique."

The first shipment of the new Maxwells is already on view at the local salesrooms, and amply makes good the enthusiasms of the sales force. In addition to a number of mechanical changes, the new Maxwell has a heart-shaped radiator crown, increased seating room, demountable rims, one-man type top, and is furnished complete with electrical equipment at the list price. A clutch running entirely in oil is a feature that greatly adds to the smoothness of operation.

In specifications and in its general lines the car shows plainly its right to a heritage of sturdiness, descended from a long line of sturdy Maxwell ancestors.

MARRIED LAST EVENING

Mr. H. L. Kuhl and Miss Edna Lena Pierce Married Last Night.

Mr. H. L. Kuhl, a well known business man in the northern part of the city, and Miss Edna Lena Pierce were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the manse of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure. The groom has reached the ripe old age of four score years but no one would suspect it unless he were told for he appears much younger. His bride is a young woman in this city and has many friends. Their marriage was a surprise to their many friends as they had told no one of their plans.

THE ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton Preaches New Year Sermon at St. James' Episcopal Church.

Faith in God and reliance in self are the essential elements of a successful life, declared Rev. Dr. William H. Milton, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, in his morning sermon yesterday. Human history shows that divine providence and human co-operation are necessary in order to meet the needs of mankind, he stated, and it naturally follows that the individual must have faith in God and must feel himself capable of doing his part in the world.

Dr. Milton urged upon the members of his congregation the need of stopping at some time in the year to make a new start in life, to set up again forgotten ideals and to gird up their loins anew for overcoming obstacles. For many the New Year may mean little or nothing but that it is well to have a time to start over again was pointed out as important to those who would make the most of life.

Dr. Milton selected as a striking illustration to the things that men in the present age need most to realize keenly a crucial instance in the history of ancient Israel when they were being pursued by Pharaon and his army just before crossing the Red sea. The text was the 15th and 16th verses of the Fourteenth chapter of Exodus.

There are three classes of men in the world, he stated, one being those of strong wills but without faith in God, another those who have infinite trust in God but fail to rely upon themselves but those who are successful are they who have faith in God and at the same time rely upon their own efforts to achieve their purposes in life.

The speaker pointed out the perilous position that the Hebrew people occupied just before crossing the Red Sea after having been in bondage for over 100 years. To the north and sout hof them were impassable barriers that they could not cross, while the sea lay before them and close behind them pressed a vast army.

The Israelites were panic-stricken. They forgot past rescues and were filled with fear. They appealed to Moses for help. They had the slavish spirit. As long as everything went well they were satisfied but when they were confronted with obstacles, they wanted to shirk and avoid them.

The world is full of grumblers, who are ienfficient in business and in life, who are constantly pointing to the more successful ones as examples of those who have been blessed. They lack faith in God and in themselves. They are the formalists in the church; they recite the creeds but they have little meaning for them. Like the Israelites, they want to be left alone.

Then there are the masters of men, whose wills are only strengthened by failure, who never say die, who are stimulated to greater things by disaster, who never give up. Pharaoh was a splendid example of this class of men. Eleven times he was defeated in his purposes but still undaunted he discontinued. He was never satisfied to give up until he was finally overcome in the Red Sea.

This type of man commands our admiration, if not our approval, and yet how often do we find them losing faith in God. They have confidence in themselves to a superlative degree. They believe in life. Napoleon was an example of this class of men. God is with the army that has the heaviest artillery, he said. Take God out and to what depths will men go. They will sacrifice everything for business success, for social position, for political ends. They make self of more importance than God.

There is another class of men who content with their lot and willing to leave it all to God. This class is not so prevalent in the present age as has been the case in other times but we have too many men who are waiting for God's blessing without ever turning a hand to secure anything for themselves. The Lord's will be done, they say, without making an effort to bring this about. They feel that they are to be saved by a miraculous act instead of by a life of service.

MRS. EMILY EVERETT DEAD.

Former Resident of This City Passed Away in Philadelphia Yesterday.

Mrs. Jas. M. Kermon and Mrs. Jas. W. Orrell, of Wilmington, received the sad news yesterday of the death of their mother, Mrs. Emily Burr Everett, which occurred in Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday morning, after a short illness. Mrs. Everett, who was about 65 years old, was the widow of the late Edward Everett, of this city, for many years a popular conductor on the A. C. L. and S. A. L. She lived in Wilmington until about six years ago, when she went to Germantown to reside with her daughter, Mrs. M. W. Goddard.

She was a daughter of the late Col. J. G. and Mary Anna Burr, an old and prominent family of the lower Cape Fear. Surviving besides her two daughters in Wilmington are: Mr. James B. Everett, a son, and Mrs M. W. Goddard, a daughter, of Germantown, Pa.; one brother, Mr. Alva Burr, of New York city, and a step-son, Mr. Edward Everett, of Wilmington, Del., all of whom will have the sincere sympathy of a host of friends. The remains will be brought to Wilmington, arriving probably on Tuesday. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

BRITISH SHIP ARRIVES

Steamer Hostilius Brings Cargo of Fertilizer Material.

The British steamer Hostilius, with Capt. Jones master, arrived in port yesterday from Buenos Ayres. She brings a cargo of 800 tons of fertilizer material and is docked at the Seaboard Air Line terminals where the cargo will be discharged. The Hostilius is vessel of 2,025 tons and is one of a number of ships which have been in this port this winter with cargoes from South American ports, this indicating the increasing commerce between the two Americas.

The Hostilius sliaed from Buenos Ayres November 23, touching at Havana, Montevideo, Port Spain and other island ports. When her cargo has been discharged here she will proceed to New York and Boston.

WILL ARRIVE WEDNESDAY

Rev. J. W. Rowell Will Meet Masons of City on Wednesday Night.

Rev. J. W. Rowell, lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, will arrive in Wilmington on Wednesday instead of Tuesday as was announced in yesterday's Star. He will meet all the Masons of the city at an informal reception on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Grand Lecturer Rowell will spend about ten days in the city giving lectures to the Masons here.

GREAT ADVANCE IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt Gives Resume of Conditions.

Steady Decline in Death Rate for Last Five Years—Figures Given for Different Diseases—Other Facts.

The greatest advance yet made in the results of the public health work of Wilmington ani New Hanover county since 1911 was made the past year, according to Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt, county health officer, who has compiled an interesting resume of figures for the last five years, showing a marked decrease in the death rate. Dr. Nesbitt states that there is no more dependable test of public health work than th egeneral death rate and the death rate from the various diseases which can be controlled by public health methods. Dr. Nesbitt's statement follows:

Dr. Nesbitt's Statement.

To the Public:

It will be gratifying to the citizens of Wilmington to know that the year 1915 marks the greatest advance yet made in the results of the public health work that has been carried on since 1911. After four years and a half of continuous and sustained effort we are now reaping the benefits from the expenditure of the public funds and from the difficult and hard work that has been necessary to secure these results.

It is generally accepted among public health authorities that the general death rate and the death rates from the various diseases which are controllable by public health methods constitute dependable tests of the efficiency and value of public health work in any given community.

In quoting death rates several things must be borne in mind. First, there must be a complete registration of deaths which we undoubtedly have. Second, there must be an accurate enumeration of the population such as we have made each year but one since 1912. These two factores are absolutely essential and the investigations of our methods have proved that our registration is complete and that our census enumeration is even more accurate than that of the Federal census.

Another factor which is of first importance is the proper and honest handling of non-resident deaths. It is our custom to record as non-resident deaths only such persons dying in the city as have a definite and positive residence elsewhere. Many cases come from out of town to the hospitals for treatment whose illness and death are not properly chargeable to Wilmington. Many others come from the neighborhood of the city and the adjoining counties to the home of friends in the city in order to be near their medical attendants. These and the deaths among travelers and visitors which occur here constitute our non-resident death roll.

In computing death rates for the comparisons quoted below each rate quoted is based upon the actual population and only actual non-residents are excluded. The general death rates since 1911, showing a steady decline since public health work began, are as follows: (Per thousand).

	White	Black	Total
1911	19.94	34.78	29.43
1912	14.99	28.55	21.46
1913	13.30	24.94	19
1914	12.27	25.80	18.62
1915	11.1	22.8	16.4

One of our most important public health problems has been the infant death rate. In order to cover this thoroughly we have considered every death under five years of age as an infant death. Following is a comparison of these death rates for five years: (Per Hundred Thousand).

	Total
1911	1122.03
1912	655.94
1913	651.24
1914	644.11
1915	474.2

The infant death rate is computed upon the basis of the entire population of the city in each instance, not upon the infant population.

In order to establish a dependable check upon the efficiency of our public health methods we have computed each year the percentage of the total number of deaths which are caused by the diseases that can be controlled through public health methods. Deaths from all the communicable diseases that are known, and pellagra, are counted in this estimation.

	White	Black	Total
1911	50.34 P.C.	54.42 P.C.	54.16 P.C.
1912	40.27 P.C.	61.05 P.C.	53.57 P.C.
1913	34.76 P.C.	45.40 P.C.	41.47 P.C.
1914	31.86 P.C.	44.21 P.C.	39.74 P.C.
1915	22.39 P.C.	32.59 P.C.	30.20 P.C.

Typhoid is the disease which sanitarians use as an index of sanitation. It has been proven to be the result of the careless handling of human excreta. The reduction shown below was secured through sanitation, there having been but 265 vacine immunizations given by the department during the year to those who were especially exposed or who asked for it. This small number of vaccinations would have little effect in a population of thirty-three thousand. The following tabulation showing the reduction in the death rate from typhoid in the past five years years is, therefore, another proof of the efficiency of the health work: (Per hundred thousand)

	Total
1911	100.98
1912	35.64
1913	50.09
1914	25. 5
1915	9. 2

Closely allied to typhoid and caused by the same conditions is the disease known as entero colitis, which is an infective diarrhoea, extremely fatal to infants. Careless handling of human excreta causes this disease. During the past year we have used Dr. Levy's method of disinfecting infants' stools wherever possible, with the following result: (Per hundred thousand)

1911	411.64
1912	320.84
1913	206.72
1914	220.02
1915	80

In observing the above death rates for entero colitis, I beg to call attention to the relation existing between the reduction in this death rate and the reduction in the infant death rate quoted above.

Pneumonia is a disease which is communicable and which is affected very markedly by public health effort and by sanitation. The organisms which cause pneumonia are universally prevalent at all times. The disease manifests itself whenever any person becomes so devitalized that these germs can invade the lungs. Other infections such as typhoid, entero colitis, measles, whooping-cough, etc., are the most prominent devitalizing agents. Exposure and dissipation of course play their part. Any effort directed at the control of the other infections of necessity lessens the occurrence of pneumonia. Following are the death rates for pneumonia for five years: (Per hundred thousand)

1911	400
1912	224.59
1913	187.02
1914	226.39
1915	113. 9

At one time malaria was one of the most prominent causes of death in Wilmington. As late as 1904 the government death rate from malaria for Wilmington was 206.1 This death rate steadily declined from this year, reaching a point between 50 and 60 each year thereafter until 1911. The following table shows the decline in malaria since that time, which is the result of drainage and other anti-malarial effort: (Per hundred thousand)

1911	42.72
1912	42.77
1913	3.33
1914	19.13
1915	6. 1

The death rate from diphtheria, whooping-cough, measles, and scarlet fever are so low and have been for the past three years, as to be negligible, no deaths having occurred from either measles or scarlet fever during the past year. Only one death from diphtheria and two from whooping cough. One death from infantile paralysis and one death from cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred among the negroes. The precautions taken confined the incidence of these diseases to these two cases.

In dealing with tuberculosis two things must be taken into consideration: The increasing propensity of the negroes to acquire this disease and the fact that it is practically impossible to secure complete reporting of all cases. We have given tuberculosis especially attention in the department and through the removal of cases that would infect others to the Red Cross Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and through the work of the Red Cross nurse, Anna Bentley, and the King's Daughters' nurse, Mrs. Hanna, with careful supervision of cases and rigid disinfection, remarkable results have been achieved as shown in the following table. The white death rate from tuberculosis in Wilmington is the lowest in the history of the city so far as our records go. (Per hundreds thousand)

	White	Black	Total
1911	139.3	363.0	244.67
1912	88.02	435.7	253.43
1913	154.3	285.5	217.08
1914	72.1	183.2	125.35
1915	56.3	291.8	163.2

Pellagra is undoubtedly a preventable disease. No organism or germ has been discovered which can be held responsible for its occurrence. The most recent researches made by the United States Public Health Service show it to be due to unbalanced diet. Therefore it is more of an economic problem than the diseases which are caused by specifi germs. It is plain that the Health Department can exercise little influence over the diet of individuals. Our work in this disease is principally educative. The death rate from pellagra during the last five years is as follows: (Per hundred thousand)

1911	38.83
1912	21.38
1913	16.69
1914	38.26
1915	64.6

This is the only disease in which we have had a dissapointment, the reason for which as stated above is that the means of prevention are not as yet clearly defined to the extent that we can follow them effectively in public health procedure. We are carefully watching each reported case, advising the diet that is necessary to recovery, instructing those who are likely to have the disease in the dietetic means of prevention, seeing that all cases receive proper medical attention and treatment, and disinfecting carefully in order to take care of every possible element of infection.

During the past year not a single case of smallpox has occurred in the county or city. The last case report-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Monday, January 3rd

Begins OUR NEXT REGULAR INTEREST PERIOD, and the deposits made with this bank on or before that day will receive credit for interest from JANUARY 1ST. Interest on these deposits is payable exactly Three Months from January 1st.

Every courtesy and attention awaits the small and large depositors at this bank, and we will be pleased to have you begin the New Year with a deposit in the "People's."

4 % Interest, Compounded Quarterly, paid on all accounts of $5.00 and over.

"OLD AND STRONG"

The Peoples Savings Bank

Corner Front and Princess Streets

1887 **1916**

Upon entering its 29th year of business, this Company desires to pledge itself to a continuance of the policy of safety and conservatism that has been its watchword during its financial career.

Safety to Depositors FIRST; profits to stockholders second, has been the rule of our business always—and shall so continue. At no time during the past trying year—or during any preceding year—has any depositor failed to get his money immediately upon demand. We propose to keep ourselves always in strong, liquid condition, and in position to meet promptly and cheerfully the demands of our depositors.

We recognize our great responsibility in handling the savings of the thrifty—now amounting to an aggregate of nearly TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS—and shall always regard as a sacred trust the confidence placed in us by the entire community.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

"SAFETY FIRST"

WILL CONTINUE SCHOOL

Miss Margaret Pierce Returns to City After Visit to Home at Warsaw.

Miss Margaret Pierce, of Warsaw, arrived in the city last night to continue the directorship of her school at her residence, No. 218 South Third street. Owing to an attack of la grippe previous to the close of her school, it was supposed by some of her friends that she would rest for a few months and visit several Northern schools during the interval. Letters crossed and statements were published without her knowledge, stating that she would be away for a while.

She will retain the same faculty and will add several new ones. Miss Pierce has had a number of letters with reference to her training class. All of those enrolled during the fall will return and continue their course. She also expects to continue the class of children. Miss Pierce came to Wilmington in the fall and organized her school—entirely alone. So great was her faith in the principles of Natural Education that in the face of discouragement she went to considerable expense in starting her school and her friends have been delighted to learn of her success. With added equipment and a stronger faculty she feels that she has made a long step forward towards the ideals for which she has been working.

Miss Pierce has been requested to send two of her class to Goldsboro to start a school for "four-year-olds," and there is a big demand, she states, all over the State for Natural Education schools as soon as teachers can be secured.

THE FINAL CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts

Now In Process

The already extremely low prices have been cut to 66 2-3 per cent., and in some cases fully ½ the price has been taken off.

Wev'e only a few left, so if you want to share in the saving, you must be here early Monday.

Suits

$12.50 Serge and Poplin Suits, at . . . . .$ 6.95
$18.50 Broadcloth Suits, at $12.95
$19.50 Broadcloth Suits, at $13.75

Coats

$16.00 Whipcord Coats, at . . . . . .$ 9.95
$27.50 Brown Stripe Plush Coats, at . . .$16.50
$10.00 Plaid Coats, at . . . . . .$ 6.95

Skirts

$6.50 Serge, Poplin and Mixed Skirts, at . $4.76
$5.00 Serge, Poplin and Mixed Skirts, at .$3.95
Narobia Guaranteed Furs, 1-3 off.

WE COMMENCE REMODELING MONDAY.

Belk-Williams Co.

210-212 NORTH FRONT STREET

Lots of Specials to Close Out During Remodeling Sale.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Sallie Turner, of Greensboro, is visiting her brother, W. P. Mangum Turner, Esq.

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Mr. J. B. Montgomery left last night for Baltimore, Md., where he will resume his studies.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hanson left last night for Kingston, N. Y., where they will spend a while.

• • •

Mrs. R. W. Pridgen returned to the city yesterday afternoon, after having spent the holidays with relatives in Charlotte.

• • •

The Whatsoever Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the First Baptist church. A full attendance is desired.

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Mr. A. J. Mitchell returned yesterday evening from Rocky Mount, N. C., where he spent the New Year Holidays very pleasantly with friends.

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Miss Kate Styron, of the High school faculty, who spent the Christmas holidays at her home in Newbern, returned to the city yesterday.

• • •

Miss Lillian Allen, of the High school faculty, returned to Wilmington yesterday after spending the holidays with her parents at Weldon.

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Miss Nattie Fleming, a member of the High School faculty, who spent the holidays at her home in Greensboro, has returned to the city.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gould Latimer, Jr., and Master Harry Gould Latimer, third, left Saturday night for their home at Auburn, N. Y., after a visit of several weeks to Mrs. Latimer's mother, Mrs. N. Harriss.

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Wilson, N. C., Jan. 2.—Miss Minnie Dunn surprised her friends in Wilson when she was married last Sunday afternoon at Greenville to Mr. P. W. Whitfield. The news did not reach here until Friday afternoon. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Lindsey Dunn, of Wilson.

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SOCIAL EVENTS FOR THE WEEK'S END AT WARSAW

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 2. — The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church was delightfully entertained by Mrs. John Tucker, at her home Friday afternoon from 3 till 5 o'clock. At the close of the meeting the guests were served with delicious refreshments of fruit salad and fruit cake by the hostess, assisted by Misses Willie Dell and Margaret Tucker.

Master William S. Elmore celebrated his eleventh birthday at the home of his parents on Church street Saturday afternoon by entertaining a number of his young friends at a party. Games were played and refreshments of ambrosia and cake served. Miss Virginia Bird, of Mount Olive, was the only out-of-town guest

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Athens, Ga., Herald, Wednesday: "Misses Nell and Mattie Johnson were hostesses at a beautiful dinner party on Tuesday night and complimenting their house guest, Miss Lillian Fonvielle, of Wilmington, N. C. A lovely Christmas scene was carried out in the decorations of the entire lower floor where an effective arrangement of holly and Christmas bells weer used. In the dining room where a delicious course dinner was served the handsomely appointed table had for its central ornament a tiny Christmas tree decorated with red candles and other accessories. The base of the tree was adorned with festoons of red crepe paper surrounded by miniature reindeer attached to tiny wagons. The place cards carried out the Santa Claus motif and pretty pink and white bon bons added to the pretty appointments. Many miscellaneous games were enjoyed and the affair was one of the many lovely functions at which Miss Fonvielle has been the central figure

Those present were Misses Rosa Rogers, Nell and Mattie Johnson, Lillian Fonvielle, Frances West, Mrs. Lucy Leab Mathis, Messrs. Henry West, Clifford Lampkin, Jack Swafford, Andrew West, Bob Redwine ,of Atlanta, and Harry Harmon, of Gainesville.

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MISS LETHA BLANCHARD GIVES ENJOYABLE SOCIAL

Hallsboro, N. C., Jan. 2.—One of the most enjoyable social events of the holiday season was a social given here by Miss Letha Blanchard at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Wyche, in honor of Mr. Avery Thompson, of Trinity College, and Miss Meta Barefoot, of the Atkinson High school.

The guests assembled in the handsomely decorated parlor at 8 o'clock and a lively floral contest was engaged in by all present. Miss Nell Thompson and Mr. H. P. Barefoot were the winners of the prize offered. Following this each one present was required to draw their fortune which would forecast their fate for the coming year. These were enclosed in small peanut hulls and were tied with holliday colors.

The last prize was offered for the couple who wrote the best New York resolutions using every letter in the alphabet. Laughter was plentiful when all had to read their paper for the committee, as many comical resolution were made. The winners of this prize was Miss Ethel Frink and Mr. Robert Thompson. Other amusements of the evening were progressive rook and panjandrum.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTEREST IN LOCAL SOCIAL CIRCLES

The announcement by Mrs. Thomas H Haughton, of Charlotte, of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jane Hawkins, and Mr. John Grove Pardee, the wedding to occur in February, will be of interest to many Wilmington friends. Of the approaching wedding yesterday's Observer has the following:

"Miss Haughton is the second daughter of the late Captain Thomas H. Haughton and Mrs. Haughton, the former having been one of Charlotte's oldest and most influential citizens. She is prominently connected on both her father's and her mother's side. Miss Haughton was educated at Queen's College and St. Mary's, at Raleigh. She is pretty, refined and gentle, with a winning personality, and is admired by a wide circle of friends here and elsewhere in the State.

"Mr. Pardee is a native of Dover, Del. He was graduated with honors from the University of Maryland and has traveled extensively. He was also graduated in law and is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association. Mr. Pardee came to Charlotte four years ago from New York as a representative of the Maryland Casualty Company, and remained with the company until two years ago, when he became associated with the Southern Power Company as claim agent and is held in high esteem by the officials of that company. He is a young man of fine mind and business ability and pleasing address. During his residence in this city he has won many friends.

"Owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family, the wedding will be a quiet affair."

• • •

SOUTHPORT WELCOMED THE NEW YEAR IN GAY MANNER

Southport, Jan. 2.—New Year's Eve was very generally passed in a round of social pleasures, here, there being gatherings at a number of homes, where 1915 was seen out and 1916 received with every sign of joy. At their home, on Bay street, Colonel and Mrs. Robert Stride entertained a number of friends from 8 p. m. until the New Year was welcomed in, and the host and hostess were toasted with best wishes for the coming and sucessive years. During the evening there were cards and a social time, and just before midnight all gathered around a bowl of Southport egg-nogg which was the fount of successive toasts.

Among the younger social sets, there were festive and gay gatherings at the homes of Lillie May St. George, Mary Robbins Bellamy, Lollie Bussells and Elizabeth Guthrie, where the fading 1915 gave place to a joyous welcome to a new year.

Miss Esther Crockett, daughter of Capt. F. P. Crockett, of the U. S. S. Gen. G. W. Gettys, who has been spending the holidays here with her father, returned today to Brooklyn, where she teaches in the public schools.

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DANIEL-SIDBURY WEDDING IN COLUMBIA SATURDAY

Many friends in this city and elsewhere throughout the State will be interested in the following from yesterday's Columbia (S. C.) State:

"Miss Willie Wellington Daniel, member of the faculty of Columbia College and the eldest daughter of the president, Dr. Walter W. Daniel, was married yesterday afternoon at the college to Dr. J. Buren Sidbury, of Wilmington. The spacious halls and reception rooms of the main building of the college, which yield so effectively to adornment, were never more tastefully and attractively decorated. The halls, darkened with a twilight glow of electric lights, were encircled with North Carolina pines, emblematic of the native state of the bridegroom. The large columns were green, with clinging smilax, extending the entire length of the overhanging woodwork and increasing the effect of the lovely sylvan scene. In the east parlor where the ceremony took place, the altar was draped with palmettoes, azaleas and South Carolina smilax, emblematic of the native state of the bride. Banked ferns and potted plants graced the various nooks and corners. At 3:30 o'clock Miss Eva Wyatt, of the senior class of the college, sounded the Lohengrin march and the ushers, Walter W. Daniel, Jr., and Rodney Gary, entered. The bride, wearing a modish and becoming traveling suit of brown broadcloth, entered the east Mrs. W. W. Daniel, and preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Julia Daniel, her only sister. Before the altar she was met by the bridegroom and his best man, the Rev. W. V. McRae, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, Wilmington. The Rev. Dr. Daniel, father of the bride, performed the ceremony. After the vows had been taken Miss Wyatt played Mendelssohn's wedding march and the party proceeded into the main parlor, where they received the congratulations of the guests. Here a bevy of waitresses, Misses Lois Hudgins, Mary Langford, Carrie Haltiwanger, Lucia Edson and Helen Clayton, served a delicious course of ices and wedding cake.

"Assisting Mrs. Daniel in receiving were Mesdames J. M. Ariail, E. A. Boozer, F. H. Hyatt and E. T. Cato. The large number of beautiful and valuable gifts were on display in the west parlor, where Misses Susie Langford, Gertrude Manning and Olive Counts assisted in receiving. Especially conspicuous were the gifts of the various classes which Miss Daniel has taught since her connection with the college. Immediately after the reception the bridal pair motored to the Seaboard station and took the northbound train for a bridal trip.

"Mrs. Sidbury, as Miss Daniel, has been a popular and able member of the college faculty for three years and she will be greatly missed by the student body and a host of friends in Columbia. Dr. Sidbury is a prominent and successful young specialist of Wilmington, where a large number of friends and relatives will welcome his bride when they return to take up their residence there. Although the wedding was a private one, a number of Columbia friends and others from a distance were present, Among the out-of-town guests were: Misses Gertrude Manning and Omega Ellerbe, Latta; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Aull, Estill; Miss Munroe Owens, Dunbarton; Misses Susie and Mary Langford, and Olive Counts, Prosperity; Miss Helen Clayton, Central; Miss Eva Wyatt, Easley; Miss Edith Sidbury, Scott's Hill, N. C.; the Rev. W. V. McRae, Wilmington, N. C.; Miss Lois Hudgins, Williamston; Mrs. W. E. Vernon, Darlington; Col. E. H. Aull, Newberry."

MUCH INTEREST IN FATE

Wilmington People Greatly Concerned About Consul Robert N. McNeely.

The fate of Robert Ney McNeely, the American consul to Aden, Arabia, who was aboard the British liner Persia, torpedoed Thursday, was the chief topic of conversation in Wilmington yesterday. Aside from the international complications which his possible death would cause, there was much personal interest because of the fact that he was from North Carolina and has a brother, Mr. M. P. McNeely, living in this city.

Consul McNeely was a close personal friend of State Senator W. B. Cooper and in the last session of the North Carolina General Assembly, Consul McNeely and Mr. Cooper worked together to secure the passage of several important measures.

Mr. M. P. McNeely, of the local staff of the Morning Star, a brother of Consul McNeely, went to Waxhaw yesterday to be with the family. Relatives and friends hoped that later information might bring the good news that Consul McNeely had been saved but nothing of his fate has yet been learned. There is still a chance that he might have been saved but this seemed last night to be extremely doubtful.

MRS. STONER TO LECTURE

Parents and Teachers Cordially Invited to Natural Educational Demonstration Tonight.

Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, author of Natural Education, will give a public demonstration of how she teaches little children, in the Boys' Brigade armory this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The demonstration will be free to all interested and Mrs. Stoner will be glad to answer questions asked by people in the audience. She is eager that every one in Wilmington, where she resides, should not have a false impression of what she is striving to do in the educational world.

In talking with a Star representative last night she said that some people seem to think that she has a set system or a stuffing process apd others imagine that she is working against public schools. She has no system and is fighting all systems which she believes kills individuality. As to fighting public schools and school teachers, Mrs. Stoner declares that her whole work is to help, not to oppose. She is, however, fighting for larger salaries to be paid teachers, and also for shorter hours and fewer pupils. She believes that if parents who have the ability and are in comfortable circumstances, would teach their children at home until the little ones are eight years of age the congestion of the first grades in the public schools would be relieved and the poor children of uneducated parents thereby given a chance for more air space and individual training from the primary teacher.

"The crying need of today," says Mrs. Stoner, "is schools for parents rather than for teachers."

With Professor James and other great psychologists Mrs. Stoner agrees that it is too late to make a genius of any child after the sixth year and, therefore, she believes that parents should be the first teachers of their little ones. This educator scoffs at the idea of overtaxing any child's brain when he is interested. She says that the brain doubles betwen the ages of two and a half years to three years and at that time the child is far more receptive than any grown person. Then he can learn with great ease and rapidity and then he is eager to learn.

"What nonsense," says Mrs. Stoner, "to fear overtaxing a child's brain at that age. No one has ever been injured by study or thought when the fairy interests was present. But when children are forced to study they become nervous wrecks."

As proof of her theories the author of Natural Education says she can show over 200 children who are perfect specimens of health and yet who can speak several languages, talk of mythology, astronomy, botany, etc., read, write and recite from the classics at the age of five years. Best of all, with a fond mother's pride she has her own daughter, now with her in Wilmington, to prove that gaining a college education before the twelfth year and being able to write books which publishers are glad to accpt, has not been detrimental to Winifred Stoner's health, for Wilmington cannot boast of a more perfect 13-year-old specimen of physical strength than Natural Education's first product.

As every big educator in the country and abroad is endorsing Mrs. Stoner in her work and singing her praises, there are many Wilmingtonians who hope soon to have a number of "child wonders," called by Mrs. Stoner, "natural children." Mrs. Stoner has written a book telling how this may be done through the assistance of but three tools; namely, a good dictionary, the Book of Knowledge and a typewriter.

PERSONALS.

—Mr. Rosser LeGwin returned yesterday from Rocky Mount, where he has been spending a short while with friends.

—Mr. John V. Fergus, who has been here spending the holidays with his family, returns to Greensboro today where he is engaged in the real estate business.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The regular monthly meeting of the New Hanover Board of Commissioners will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There will be a number of important matters to be considered.

—Fritz Hanson left last night for Norfolk, Va., where he will meet George Kilbane, a fast Greek middleweight wrestler, tonight in a bout in that city. Arrangements have been made to secure the "returns" at Warren's Cigar Store.

—Early yesterday morning Officer W. T. Hansley and fellow officers, at 1114 Swann alley, arrested Joe Wilson and John Larkins, colored youths, charged with vagrancy, and Rosie Smith and Annie King, young negro women, charged with being a common nuisance. They will be given trial before the Recorder this morning.

CANVASS WAS BIG SUCCESS

Special Services at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this Week.

The every member canvass conducted by Immanuel Presbyterian church yesterday was a big success. The men of the congregation had charge of the canvass and were cordially received. At the close of the Sunday school yesterday afternoon, two members were received on profession of faith.

Tonight at 8 o'clock there will be a special service in the interest of Christian education and ministerial relief. There will be services at the church every night this week with the exception of Saturday night, each service being in the interest of some phase of the work of the church. Rev. J. S. Crowley, the pastor, will have charge of the services.

BOY FATALLY INJURED

Young Son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Savage Died Saturday Night.

While playing around the fire on Friday morning, Ernest Hinton Savage, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Savage, who live on Smith's Creek, was severely burned and after much suffering died early yesterday morning. The bereaved parents will have the tender sympathy of a host of friends in their misfortune.

The funeral was conducted from the home yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church. The interment was in Bellevue cemetery.

Meeting of Stonewall Lodge.

The second rank will be conferred upon several candidates at a meeting of Stonewall Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, which will be held tonight at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended the Fythians of the city to attend.

American Woman Vicereine of India.

Lewis Vernon Harcourt. Mrs. Lewis Vernon Harcourt.

Mrs. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, a cousin of J. P. Morgan, will be the second American woman to become vicereine of India. Her husband, the son of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of the great men of modern British politics, has just resigned his place as first commissioner of works in the British cabinet to take the place of viceroy of India. The first American woman to be vicereine of India was Mary Leiter, of Chicago, who married Lord Curzon.

Mrs. Harcourt was the eldest daughter of the late Walter H. Burns. Her mother was a sister of J. Pierpont Morgan. She was married to Mr. Harcourt in 1899, and they have four children.

Lewis Vernon Harcourt has been Liberal member of Parliament since 1904. Formerly he was secretary to his father, and has always been a favorite at court.

FATALLY INJURED BY PISTOL

Colored Boy Shot at Tenth and Queen Streets—Negro Lad Witness to Shooting—Held by Police.

With a bullet squarely through the forehead, breaking the skull and penetrating the brain, James Edward McIntyre, a colored lad 12 or 14 years of age, was hurried from Tenth and Queen streets yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to the James Walker Memorial Hospital, where he died half an hour later as the result of the wound.

At the same time, Freddie Hill, another colored lad of about the same age as McIntyre, was arrested by Mounted Officer O. V. Thompson and locked up at the police station as a witness to the shooting, which occurred at the home of Anna Byrd, colored, helpless and living alone, and who had called the boys into her house to give her a drink of water, shortly before the shooting. The old woman is said to be the grandmother of the Hill boy, and a younger brother, and they, with the McIntyre boy, after giving the old woman water, went into an adjoining room occupied by an older brother of the Hills, and behind a picture on the mantel they found an old pistol which they took down and began to examine. The Hill boy, who was arrested, was handling the pistol when it suddenly went off and the McIntyre boy fell to the floor. Some one in the neighborhood gave the alarm and the ambulance was summoned, while the Hill boy was taken in charge, pending developments.

The McIntyre boy is a son of Ed. McIntyre, a well known colored employe about the Front street market. He gave no statement of the killing before his death, but the older of the two Hill boys, who was locked up, told a pretty straight story of the occurrence, and within two hours after the shooting was coiled up in a hammock fast asleep, in a cell at the police station, as if nothing had happened. He admitted handling the pistol, but said that it was broken; that he did not pull the trigger, and why it went off he didn't know.

Coroner A. S. Holden was notified, and, accompanied by County Officer H. Mack Godwin, at once went over and made an investigation of the affair. He impanneled the following jury to hold an inquest: Messrs. Frank Herbst, foreman; B. B. Cavenaugh, secretary; E. H. Schulken, Charles DeVane, R. E. Williams and L. L. Brown. The jury will meet at the Court House this morning at 10 o'clock.

MRS. W. H. HINES DEAD

Respected Christian Woman Passed Away Last Night—Funeral.

Mrs. W. H. Hines passed away at her home, No. 706 Nixon street, last night at 7:30 o'clock after a short illness. She was 43 years old. She was a faithful member of the Church of the Good Shepherd and the funeral services will be conducted from this church Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Bellevue cemetery.

Surviving Mrs. Hines are the following children: Mrs. D. L. Benson and Misses Bessie, Armeacia, Mary Lily and Mildred Hines, all of Wilmington; Mr. George F. Hines, Montreal, Canada, and Mr. Walter J. Hines, of Wilmington. Surviving also are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Watkins, also of this city. All of the members of the family will have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Annual Meeting of Home.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home Savings Bank will be held next Monday at 4 o'clock, January 10th, at the handsome banking house of the institution, Front and Chestnut streets. The past year has been a prosperous one for "The Home" and the meeting is looked forward to with interest by the stockholders. Mr. Jos. W. Yates is president; Mr. Jos. W. Little, vice president, and Mr. J. F. Roache, cashier.

MEAT INJURIOUS TO THE KIDNEYS

Take a Tablespoonful of Salts, if Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers—Meat Forms Uric Acid.

We are a nation of meat eaters and our blood is filled with uric acid, says a well-known authority, who warns us to be constantly on guard against kidney trouble.

The kidneys do their utmost to free the blood of this irritating acid, but become weak from the overwork; they get sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and thus the waste is retained in the blood to poison the entire system.

When your kidneys ache and feel like lumps of lead, and you have stinging pains in the back or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or the bladder is irritable, obliging you to seek relief during the night; when you have severe headaches, nervous and dizzy spells, sleeplessness, acid stomach or rheumatism in bad weather, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending urinary and bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, and nobody can make a mistake by taking a little occasionally to keep the kidneys clean and active.

NOTICE.

The next regular meeting of the North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners will be held at Salisbury, N. C., beginning promptly at 9:00 o'clock on Thursday morning, January 13th, 1916 For further information and application blanks, address the secretary.

F. L. HUNT, Sec'y,
Asheville, N. C.

Vinol

RESTORES STRENGTH

YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS

HERE IS RELIALBE PROOF

Scranton, Pa.—"I am a conductor on the Scranton Ry., and became rundown and tired out, lost my appetite, flesh and strength, so I had to lose a good deal of time from my work. A friend told me to try Vinol. I did so and rapidly regained health and strength, and yesterday I was weighed and it showed I had gained twenty-six pounds since taking Vinol. I cannot say enough in praise of Vinol, for what it has done for me."—G. B. SORBER, 1513 Vine St., Scranton, Pa.

It is the combined action of the curative elements of the cods' livers aided by the blood making and strength creating properties of tonic iron and beef peptone contained in Vinol which makes it the best body building and strength creating tonic known.

Robert R. Bellamy, Druggist.

AT THE LEADING DRUG STORE WHEREVER THIS PAPER CIRCULATES—LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

SPLENDID SLEEPING ROOMS

IN THE GRAND BUILDING FOR RENT

All conveniences, including heat, light, and janitor service.

D. R. Foster & Co., Agents.
or J. M. Solky.

JUST RECEIVED

Car load Maxwell Cars, selling for .. .. $ 655.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Car load Studebaker Cars .. ..1,050.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Car load Studebaker 4 cyl .. .. 885.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Car load Hudson, 6 cyl .. ..1,350.00 F. O. B. Detroit

We have some good values in used cars, and anything in the accessory line. We also carry the famous Pennsylvania Tires, that are guaranteed for 6,000 miles, adjustments on easing, if any, made right here in our office. It will pay to use this tire. For fast and lasting service, 'phone 814.

Lassiter-McDuffie Co., Inc.
114 NORTH SECOND ST.

SEASON'S The Rexall Store GREETINGS

Buy at Home

Following out the "Rotary" idea, Mr. Moore and his committee insist that the money that stays in Wilmington is the only money that really helps build the city. That being the case, patronize the

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

The Only Oil Company in the City Whose Money Remains in Wilmington.

NORTHAM'S

OFFICE SUPPLIES, LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS, TRANSFER CASES, GUIDES AND FOLDERS.

Northam's Book and Stationery Store

'PHONE 651 — WILMINGTON, N. C. — 101 PRINCESS ST.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CLEWS' ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

With Country's Business Prosperous and a Surplus of Products, We Must Find Market Abroad—War May Eventually Result in Much Good is His Opinion.

New York, Dec. 31.—A large section of the civilized world is [illegible] ing every energy toward destruction and hatred, instead of construction and good will. Exhaustion looms in front of several of the belligerents [illegible] the struggle goes on with unabated ferocity, the chances being [illegible] bloodshed and worse destruction must be endured before the end arrives. Only one of the great powers has been able to avoid the conflict and that, thanks to its geographical position, is the United States, which is also the only nation benefiting in any degree from this unhappy struggle. On the other hand we have been forced to endure patiently many annoying inconveniences. We have given generosity for relief of the suffering people of all nations, and must continue this help indefinitely out of regard to humanity. Our own particular losses in the war have been chiefly those resulting from the violent derangement of our foreign trade. There were heavy losses on the import side of the account, which were fortunately more than compensated for by profits on the export side. What we have really gained by the war cannot yet be accurately gauged, either as to permanence or importance. Hitherto, our greatest advantages have been in opportunities offered rather than in things actually accomplished. We have not always availed ourselves of these opportunities, but now the doors of opportunity have again been flung wide open, with the probability of remaining open; and the United States, without doubt, is on the threshold of great commercial expansion abroad. This country is increasing its output of manufactures at a much higher ratio than growth of population, while its growth in agriculture barely keeps pace with home demands. It is within the realms of certainty that exports of manufactures will increase enormously within the present generation, while our exports of farm products may practically cease. Surplus products from our mills must find foreign buyers, to gain which we will be obliged to meet foreign competition, selling at prices, terms, quality, style, etc., that will command a preference for American products.

Looking Out, Not In.

It would be folly for us to expect that these foreign markets will be easily won. In all probability a fierce struggle for supremacy in this respect will follow after the war, particularly on the part of Germany. Much of her foreign commerce will be temporarily lost and she will be seriously handicapped in its recovery by financial, commercial and even human exhaustion. Nevertheless, she will make a supreme struggle for recovery, and by her wonderful organizing powers plus her scientific methods and government help she will undoubtedly rally more vigorously and effectively than her enemies are disposed to expect. Great Britain has also suffered in her foreign trade, but relatively much less than any of the belligerents, because of her ability to keep open the world's highways for herself and friends, while closing them to her enemies. When the war ends Great Britain will undoubtedly recover more quickly and be a larger gainer by the war than any of the belligerents. With her empire more firmly welded as a unit probably than before, with the world free of war for a long period thereafter, with her people strengthened, sovered and energized by adversity, with her territory undevastated, she will be more free than ever to pursue her policy of world-wide development and peaceful conquest. Our chief commercial rival will undoubtedly be Great Britain, but in this there will be stimulus without danger so long as the spirit of fairness and freedom possesses both nations in their intercourse—and provided always that both nations preserve the willingness to reason out all differences of opinion and interest, as for the last hundred years. The greatest difficulty on our part will come in the readiness or unreadiness of American manufacturers to meet the requirements of foreign markets, which hitherto they have often been indisposed to cultivate as a permanency, preferring the profits and east of the home market. Evidently their viewpoint is changing, as illustrated by the intense interest displayed by many of our progressive business organizations in export trade. Slowly but surely, it is being recognized that if we wish to sell our products abroad we must be prepared to buy freely in return, and that excessive tariffs, check exports as well as miports; or in other words, we must avoid shutting ourselves in while endeavoring to shut others out. Our new banking system facilitates the placing of foreign loans, for it now realizes that trade follows the loan, also that if we wish to sell to foreign countries we must invest in their developments and give them credit more freely than in the east. The American manufacturer requires the aid of the American manufacturer requires the aid of the American banker, who in turn must interest and educate the American investor, without whose support any permanent winning of foreign markets will be impossible. American labor leaders must also be induced to take larger views of business and economic conditions, assuming that labor desires to find larger fields of employment and does not wish to drive capital out of the export business to its own detriment.

After the War.

No one can definitely answer the often put question what will happen after the war, or define the new map of Europe, or foretell the effects of this struggle upon the monarchies of Europe. Nevertheless, the outcome of certain new tendencies can be somewhat apprehended and readjustments of great importance are inevitable. When peace comes democracy will make great strides, especially in Great Britain, Germany and Russia, and possibly in Italy also. Class differences will be largely modified. A better understanding will be attained between extremes in the social scale; also between capital and labor, partly as a result of the comradeship bred through sharing common dangers on the battlefield or in the trenches. In spite of new animosities many old ones will be forgotten. Many old problems and many former evils will melt away under the new ones pressing for solution. It is safe to believe that out of this tragic struggle of fire and sword much good will eventually come. In some respects the world will be saner and better than before the struggle. Even the bitter hatred now eating into the vitals of nations will gradually soften and disappear. And above all it is reasonable to hope that no other great war will occur for many years to come. Some preventive, in the form of enforced peace if necessary, will be applied. Great chances are to be expected in the formation and purposes of the various governments; and unless all signs fail we are to see a widening of government activities the world over, especially in the industrial field. The war forced Great Britain into socialistic measures on a scale never before contemplated, and it remains to be seen whether that government will loosen its control of railroad, insurance, shipping and the manufacturing enterprises undertaken as war measures. Increased government regulation seems inevitable. How far that will extend into actual ownership remains to be seen. Suffice it to say that Europe has to face a long and unsettling period of reconstruction and readjustment to new theories of social activities which will cause much unrest. The reflex action of the war upon the political situation in the United States will also be an interesting problem. With its consequent stimulus upon American trade and industry we are already familiar, but whether the unrest and extravagance of this country, derived from prolonged prosperity, will be checked as abroad, only the future can determine. This country has not been chastened by serious adversity or overwhelming crisis for many years, and we cannot expect to entirely escape the reflex action of the upheaval in Europe, which sooner or later will reach these shores.

Conditions at Home.

Hove conditions are distinctly better than a year ago. Of much encouragement is the shifting attitude of the government towards big business from one of open hostility to one of friendly regulation. Harsh investigations and prosecutions have ceased. So also has corporation-baiting, because it no longer pays politically, and hurts industrially. The new Federal Commission is at work endeavoring to tackle the stupendous job of regulating the commercial affairs of the United States in the spirit of fair play. Its great difficulty will be to decide what is and what is not fair competition. Many of the old political issues which throttled enterprise for years have ceased to exist, and it is years since business had so little to fear from unintelligent hostility as now. While this change is partly due to recognition of the injury to capital and labor alike from such hostile policies, the war was undoubtedly a powerful factor in this evolution because it diverted attention from old problems and forced attention upon the new. In place of tariff, banking and other problems we now have such questions as preparedness, revenue, shipping, etc., all of which can be traced directly to the European struggle.

The coming year, 1916, will be a Presidential year and consequently a year of much talk and little action in the Legislature, but in spite of this the political outlook so far as business is concerned is less disturbing than a year ago. The commercial outlook is also encouraging. The year 1915 proved a year of big crops; the largest and most profitable on record. The long era of prosperity which American farmers have enjoyed is assured for another rseason. Even in the South, where the output of cotton showed a large decrease, growers are likely to secure a larger value through the nearly doubling of prices. Interior merchants are consequently anticipating good business for at least the first half of the new year, and have had to buy freely for the replenishment of empty shelves. In the East, business has been materially aided by marvelous activity in the steel industry, incited at first by war orders, but intensified and prolonged by what is far more substantial, an awakened home consumption. Many important buyers, especially the railroads, had postponed orders as a matter of economy. With the turn of the tide, this accumulation of business came out with a rush; an dthe consequence is present record-breaking activity in the steel trade, which thus preserves its reputation as a reliable business barometer. American railroads have also benefited by these conditions; gross and net earnings for the last quarter of 1915 showing a most pronounced and encouraging turn for the better. In the industrial world the revival has been more marked than elsewhere. The causes were largely those just named, but the war has been a powerful stimulant in this particular field.

The financial situation successfully adjusted itself to war conditions; our banks are sound, and there has been a phenomenal expansion in loans without imperilling the limits of safety, thanks to the successful working of the new banking system and the flood of gold pouring in from Europe, amounting in the last twelve months to about $450,000,000. Money is plentiful and well distributed, as shown by activity in the retail stores on the one hand and a good investment demand on the other. The greatest danger to American prosperity at this time is excessive inflation arising from the plethora of funds and the war, and a special obligation is placed upon our bankers to restrain such tendencies. It estimated that during the year we have taken back fully $1,000,000,000 of our securities held abroad, while we have granted loans to the amount of about $00,000,000. In addition we have taken back large sums of other obligations which cannot be traced, so that it is safe to say that foreign investments here, which at one time amounted to $5,000,000,000, have been lessened fully $3,500,000,000, showing a most remarkable investing or absorbing powre in the United States. By means of these transactions we have greatly reduced our obligations abroad; our remittances in the future will be less and we will be to that extent better able to meet our domestic requirements for capital at home. If the war had done us no other good, it has proved and fully awakened us to a realization of our financial independence. Henceforth we will be less and less a borrowing nation, while our ability to lend abroad will correspondingly increase. The net result will be to immensely

(Continued on Page Eight).

SENSATIONAL YEAR CLOSES

Most Spectacular if Not Most Remarkable Year in Stock Exchange's History—Many Advances.

New York, Jan. 2. — The most sensational and spectacular, if not the most remarkable, year in the history of the financial markets of this country, came to an end on a rising tide of quoted values and a revival of activity on a broad and general scale. Trading received much o fits impetus on the final day when the news of the settlement of Washinfiton's differences with Vienna over the Ancona incident engendered a feeling of optimism on all quarters.

Other favorable developments of the week included another budget of record breaking railway statements for November, a further advance in copper metal to 23 cents for future delivery; continuance of high pressure operations in various lines of industry and business advices full of glowing promise.

Approximately $300,000,000 in interest and dividend payments will soon be released, and much of this huge sum already has sought channels of re-investment. Most of war contracts, are working to the limit of capacity.

The steel trade, an infallible barometer of industrial conditions has known no such prosperity in a decade. Unofficial estimates place the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for 1915 not less than $125,000,000. Copper and allied metals are at highest prices in five to ten years, and the demand is rising. Bumper crops are largely harvested and railroads are enlarging their demands for new equipment. The balance of trade is steadily mounting in favor of this country and new sources of foreign trade expansion are constantly being tapped.

Monetary conditions seldom have shown greater ease, thanks largely to the working of the new currency and banking laws, and conservative interests are avoiding the pitfalls resulting from possible inflation.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Hostilius (Br.), 2,025 tons, Jonen, Buenos Ayres, Henry Whyte, agent.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J Becker, agent.

Cleared.

Str. Elizabeth Weems, Hudgins, Baltimore, Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Company.

Standard Oil Barge No. 88, New York, Standard Oil Company.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Keil (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

Str. Hostilius (Br.), 2,025 tons, Jones, Henry Whyte, agent.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Dec. 31, by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Jan 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—53½c.

ROSIN—Large, $5.45; small, $5.35.

TAR—$2.10-8½c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—$3.50, $3.50, $2.50.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nominal. Rosin, nominal. Tar, nominal. Crude turpentine, nominal.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine .. ..(—)
Rosin 20
Tar 60
Crude Turpentine 12

Receipts — Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, (—) casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, (—) barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—11½. Quotations same day last year, market closed

Receipts—248 bales; same day last year, 552 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 137,024 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 97,987 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J Meredith, Jan. 2.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, 40c. to 45c. per bushel,

IRISH POTATOES—80c to 90c.

CORN—$1.75 per sack.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good demand.

PORK—Small, 10@11c. per pound.

SHEEP—Gross: Old sheep, 3@4c.; lambs, 3@5c. lb.

WOOL—Burry, 19 to 28c.; black wool, 17 to 29c; first class white wool, 27c.

HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c.; dry flint, 17@20c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. per lb. Good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c.; spring, 20c to 35c. head. Geese, 55c. to 60c. per head. Ducks, 35c. to 60c. owing to quality. Turkeys, 15c to 18c. lb., alive; 20c to 22c., dressed.

EGGS—27c to 28c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 2.—North Carolina Peanuts—New crop, market firm. Fancy hand-picked, 84c.; No. 1, machine picked, 77c. per bushel

Virginia Peanuts—New crop, steady. Jumbos, 66c.; fancy hand-picked, 55c.; No. 1, machine-picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—New crop firm; No. 1, small, machine-picked, $1.00; Jumbos, 90c. per bushel.

Receipts—Light.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Peternburg, Va., Jan. 2.—Spanish: Farmers' stock: Market, firm. New peanuts, dry and clean, $1.15 per bu.; new, green and dirty, 60c. to 75c. per bu.

Virginias—Farmers' stock: New fancy Jumbo, 4c. to 4½c. per lb.; new, extra prime, 3¾c. per lb ; new prime, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb.; new, shelling stock, 2½c. to 3c. per lb.

PRICES LOWERED

The prices for the undermentioned securities remain at or above the price of issue in their respective countries, but owing to the practical cessation of exports to the United States by the Central Empires rates of exchange have declined further and we are therefore able to offer the issues named at the prices stated below.

We offer—subject to change in price—

Imperial German Government 5% Bonds (THIRD WAR LOAN)
TAX EXEMPT IN GERMANY, NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1924.
1000 Mark (Exclusive April 1916 Coupon) $198.00
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER

Imperial German Government 4% Bonds
Not callable before 1918
1000 Mark $180.00
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, OR APRIL AND OCTOBER
Definitive bonds ready for immediate delivery

Third Austrian War Loan 5 1-2% Bonds
TAX EXEMPT IN AUSTRIA, REDEEMABLE IN 1930.
1000 Kronen $130.00
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Third Hungarian War Loan 6% Bonds
TAX EXEMPT IN HUNGARY, NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1921
1000 Kronen $135.00
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Zimmermann & Forshay
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
9 and 11 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Better Feeling Over Spot Situation the Cause of Rise During Week.

New Orleans, Jan. 2. — A better feeling concerning the spot situation was considered the chief influence for the advance in the local cotton market last week. The highest prices were made on the week-end, and the market closed 22 to 30 points above the previous week'n close

January tenders were larger than expected, but were easily absorbed. Spot holders generally were reported asking higher prices proportionately than could be obtained in the future markets. Tenders of the week estimated at about 25,000 bales were largely absorbed by Texas spot interests.

Accounts of a large business among both English and American cotton mills and the raise in wages among 75,000 mill operatives in this country were steadying influences.

Against the market was the continued small export movement and the piling up of stocks at all-important points. During the coming week the bulls expect the shortness of the crop to be revealed in the paucity of offerings under the demand and point to the operations of Texas spot houses in thin territory as proof that the Texas and Oklahoma crops already are becoming exhausted. On the other hand, the bears expect any advance to bring forth on avalanche of offerings and believe the lack of ocean tonnage will prevent any advances of importance.

A feature of interest will be the forecasts of ginning returns in the next report by the census bureau, which will be issued January 10th. Should the figures look large, the bears will claim that the crop officially has been under-estimated.

MRS. C. J. STRICKLAND DEAD.

Beloved Woman of Wilson Expires Rather Suddenly—Funeral.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N C., Jan. 2. — Mrs. C. J. Strickland, of this city, died at her home Saturday afternoon, following a severe attack of pneumonia. The end came suddenly, her family and friends hoping that she would survive until a few hours before her death. The wife of Mr. C. J. Strickland, six children with the husband survive. Mrs. Strickland was a devoted member of the First Baptist church, and identified with its every feature. The funeral service was held at that church this afternoon, and the service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Chambliss. Interment was at Maplewood cemetery. The members of the board of deacons acted as honorary pall bearers.

TO BE SING SING CHIEF

Dr. George W. Kirchwey.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former dean of the law school of Columbia University ,has been offered the place of warden of Sing Sing prison, perhaps the most famous of American prisons, in place of Thomas M. Osborne, who has worked hard for several months to bring about reforms. Dr. Kirchwey is a prison reformer and has worked hard with Mr. Osborne to help him in Sing Sing.

THE WEATHER

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 3, 1916

Meteorological data for the 24 hours enging at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 62 degrees; at 8 P. M., 63 degrees; maximum, 76 degrees; minimum, 60 degrees; mean, 68 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, (—) inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 8.2 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The Port Calendar, January 3, 1916.

Sun rises .. ..7:18 A. M.
Sun sets ... ...5:15 P. M.
Day'n length .. .. .9 hrs. 57 min.

TOE TIDES.

	High water. A. M.	P. M.	Low water. A. M.	P. M.
Wilmington	8:12	8:22	2:53	3:43
Southport	5:53	6:11	12:25	11:53
Masonboro Inl	6:42	6:00	12:05	11:33

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS
January 3, 1916.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	70	—	.0
Asheville	clear	62	50	.20
Atlanta	rain	70	58	.30
Augusta	clear	74	56	0
Baltimore	clear	68	—	.16
Birminbh.	clear	66	64	.34
Boston	cldy	36	—	.50
Charleston	clear	76	56	.0
Charlotte	clear	72	54	.0
Chicago	clear	36	—	.0
Galveston	clear	70	66	.55
Jacksonv	clear	76	60	.0
Memphis	clear	60	—	.42
Mobile	clear	72	62	.02
Montgom'y	cldy	72	64	.0
New Orl	pt cldy	78	68	.01
New York	cldy	40	—	.20
Palestine	clear	72	54	.36
Pittsburg	clear	54	—	.0
Raleigh	clear	70	54	.0
Savannah	clear	78	58	.0
St. Louis	clear	42	—	.0
Washing'n	clear	70	—	.0

Amsterdam, (via London), Jan. 2.—The bridge across the river Save near Belgrade was opened Thursday, according to a telegram from Vienna and direct communicaiton was thus re-established between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army assisted at the opening ceremony.

BRAY BROTHERS
STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE OFFER

Our Very Best New Year's Wishes for 366 Days of Prosperity and Happiness for You, in 1916.

WE WANT

YOUR BUSINESS, and an offering of 5 to 50 shares of ERWIN COTTON MILL PREFERRED STOCK at once. Give lowest price.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. WE DO IT NOW. WIRE, 'PHONE OR WRITE US FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.
Office and Piers, foot Grace Street.
Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.
J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.
General Freight Agent.
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Dec. 27, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 41. 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia, and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to recieve outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 66. 11:59 P.M. Daily.
No. 64 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington Parlor car, Wilmington to Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.	No. 49. 6:05 P.M. Daily.
No. 51. 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. 3:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 42. 3:25 P.M. Daily.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 62. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 88. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Pullman Cars between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. 12:5[illegible] P.M. Daily.
No. 18. 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 40. 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 43. 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. 9:50 A.M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 180.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect November 15, 1915.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave Front and for Winter Park	Leave Front and for Wrightsville	Leave... Front and for Beach	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	8:01 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A. M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b2:06 P. M.	b1:55 P. M.	b1:45 P. M.
a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	ae1:10 P. M.	a2:01 P. M.	a1:50 P. M.	af1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	a2:36 P. M.	a2:25 P. M.	.....
c d2:35 P.M.	.....	.....	c d3:06 P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:56 P. M.	3:46 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	a6:40 P. M.	7:31 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	f7:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
1:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P.M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 3:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily except Sundays.
b—Sundays only.
c—Superseded by half hour cars Sund y afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning, leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Does not go beyond Station No. 3.
f—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily Except Sunday)
Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS RUNNING EVERY DAY TO ATLANTA.

Lv. Wilmington .. ..3:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlanta .. ..6:05 A. M.

Connects in Union Depot with the "Dixie Flyer," leaving 8:15 A. M. for Chicago and St. Louis, via Chattanooga and Nashville, and with the "Southland" leaving 7:18 A. M., for Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville and Indianapolis, via Knoxville.

TO WASHINGTON AND NORFOLK:

Lv. Wilmington .. ..6:45 P. M.
Ar. Norfolk.. .. ..7:35 A. M.
Ar. Washington .. ..7:50 A. M.
Ar. New York .. ..1:40 P. M.

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Ar. Norfolk .. ..5:10 P. M.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Effective June 9th, 1915.
No. 12—4:00 P. M. THROUGH STEEL SLEEPER BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND ATLANTA—THROUGH PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE.
Train for Lumberton, Laxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all points North, South and West.
No. 19—6:00 A. M.—THROUGH SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE—Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers. Train for Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all points North and West.
For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Bldg, Wilmington; 'Phone 178.
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MR. ERNEST YOUNG HOPEFUL

Candidate for Congress Says Mr. Godwin Will Lose Harnett Which Means Defeat.

That Hon. H. Lt Godwin will lose Harnett county and that the loss of Harnett will mean his defeat in the primary for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress this year is the prediction of Mr. Ernest F. Young, of that county, who is one of the half dozen avowed candidates in the Sixth Congressional district, according to Mr. W. Thomas Bost, Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro News.

What Mr. Bost writes in this connection is of particular interest at this time throughout the Sixth district and especially in Wilmington, where two of the candidates, Messrs. Joseph W. Little and Herbert McClammy, reside. Mr. Bost says:

"Ernest F. Young, candidate for Congress in the sixth, was in the city today and described conditions in his district as affording a might po' time for Hannibal Lafayette Godwin.

"'I am going to defeat Godwin in Harnet,' Mr. Young said, 'and that means his defeat in the congressional district. His friends concede his inability to win in the first primary and that a second one will be necessary. I believe that I will beat him two to one in Harnett. The district will not elect a man who cannot carry his own county.

"'We frankly expect him to be in the second primary. That's natural and nobody opposing him has seriously questioned that. But Mr. Godwin's claim that he will be renominated in a single primary is purely warm atmosphere. Those who are supporting him in his race will not support him in that sort of figuring.'

"Mr. Young called the roll of candidates. It is an imposing roster that must spell trouble if it does nothing else. In Cumberland Godwin has Q. K. Nimocks and Q. K. is expected to dispose of him there in P. D. Q. style. Then Joe A. Brown, of Columbus, will take care of Congressman Godwin's friends in Columbus, the larger share of that vote being conceded the president of the North Carolina Sunday School Association.

"In New Hanover, Mr. Young quotes the Dispatch as dead against Mr. Godwin and The Star as neutral. The important thing is the absence of newspaper help. Besides, Joe W. Little and Herbert McClammy are candidates from New Hanover and they are expected to do a few things to the Godwin interest. Mr. Young is doing no ante-election boasting for himself. He believes his chances to stand up in the primary good and if allowed to enter the second one the Harnett lawyer believes the thing as good as settled.

"At any rate, the opposition to Godwin appears to be able to make a respectable showing and the fight against him by at least three of the candidates is going to be fiercely conducted."

GREAT ADVANCE IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Continued From Page Five)

ed in either the county or city was reported on Octobed 1, 1914. This disease, which in 1910 and 1911 produced nearly 800 cases that were reported in the city and country and which has been endemic here, according to our best information, since the invasion by Sherman's army, is now completely wiped out. The rigid isolation of every case, the vaccination of every exposed person and every person who might have been exposed, have accomplished this result.

Perhaps the most striking evidence of the value of public health work in this city is shown in the decrease in the number of white resident deaths and the total deaths since 1911. This decrease has occurred in spite of the fact that there has been a considerable increase in population during that time and that a thickly populated section has been included in the corporate limits of the city by act of Legislature. Following is a comparison of the population and the actual number of deaths each year since the first year of public health work in Wilmington:

	Population White	Black
1911	13,627	12,121
1912	14,742	13,309
1913	15,550	14,393
1914	16,626	14,735
1915	17,738	14,735

	Resident Deaths. White	Black
1911	294	463
1912	221	380
1913	210	359
1914	204	380
1915	197	336

	Non-Resident Deaths. White	Black
1911	18	6
1912	18	18
1913	27	15
1914	41	32
1915	41	26

	Total Deaths.
1911	781
1912	637
1913	611
1914	657
1915	600

In presenting this tabulation we desire to explain that in 1915, owing to press of work, it was impossible to take the census. The addition to the white population, which will be noted in the table, was due to the extension of the city limits over a residential suburban area in which no negroes lived. The total number of deaths for the year 1915 is placed at 600 The actual number of deaths that have occurred at the time of the writing of this article is 597. The additional three deaths are allowed for the very few which may be delayed in being reported. It is desired to make these figures as nearly accurate as possible.

The past year has seen the introduction of a whole-time food inspector, a whole-time school nurse, the installation of a modern abattoir and reduction plant, the installation of modernly equipped meat markets with cold storage and refrigerating cases, three in number, the wider extension of modern dairying methods, a very great improvement in the quality of the local water supply, the establishment of complete co-operation between the Health Department and the Department of Streets and Wharves of the city in the collection and disposal of all trash and garbage and scavenging.

The medical inspection of school children has been begun and the twenty-six rural schools of the county have already been inspected and a card index system covering every pupil in the first and second grades of all the schools in the city except the Cornelius Harnett is also a part of our records. We are indebted to the principals and teachers of William Hooper, Isaac Bear, Union and Hemenway for their help in securing the information for our card system.

Through the voluntary work of Dr. H. A. Parris and Dr. Jno. Kay, we have efficient medical inspection of the colored schools. Through the efforts of Dr. Parris we have now a complete card system record of every pupil in the Peabody and Gregory schools. Dr. Kay has collected much of the material for the same sort of record for the Williston and St. Thomas schools. The Board of Education is at this time endeavoring to arrange for the employment of a physician for the medical inspection of the white schools and we hope that during the coming year this will be supplied.

During the past year the plumbing inspector has issued permits for the installation of 1,160 flush closets to replace less sanitary means of excreta disposal. Our efforts at the abolition of insanitary privies are succeeding splendidly. In removing these sources of disease we are supplying a daily increase to the city's public utilities and hope during the coming year to be able to report every closet in the sewer area as connected with a sanitary sewer.

The work of the laboratory during the past year has been very greatly amplified and made more useful. In addition to the sanitary control of the public and private water supplies of the entire city and county, the public milk supply and such examinations of other foods as are necessary for the protection of the public, the laboratory control of the quarantinable diseases and typhoid, there have been added the animals and apparatus necessary for Wasserman and complement fixation work and the manufacture of autogenous vaccine. We are deeply indebted to members of the local medical profession for their splendid interest and help in thus increasing the use of our laboratory. It is now pronounced by those who are in a position to know, one of the best, if not the best public health laboratory in the South.

During the past year the rural sections of the county have been more nearly free from communicable disease than ever before. Scott's Hill furnished one case of typhoid, Castle Hayne two cases, East Wilmington one case, Wrightsville Sound one case, and Winter Park one case. These cases were immediately investigated and all were sent to the hospital for treatment. Slight outbreaks of whooping-cough occurred at Sea Gate, Winter Park, Delgado, South Dilmington, and Sunset Pork. In all there were only twenty-fice cases. Two cases of diphtheria occurred at Castle Hayne, one case at Sunset Park, and one in Masonboro Township. These four cases were all that occurred during the whole year. But one case of scarlet fever appeared and this at Wrightsville Sound. In our rural population of 6,000 there were but thirty-seven cases of quarantinable disease during the whole year and twenty-five of these cases were cases of whooping-cough, one of the most difficult of all such diseases to manage.

It will be remembered that the United States Public Health Service inspected the rural sanitation of New Hanover county in December of 1914 and again in December of 1915. The inspection of 1915 disclosed that on the system of grading used by the Public Health Service the rural sanitary index of New Hanover county increased 45 per cent. in the single year of 1915.

In submitting the above brief resume, the department wishing first to thank the citizens of Wilmington and New Hanover county for the almost universal co-operation and support they have given us. Next we wish especially to thank the members of the medical profession who have used their great influence in educating the people in health conservation and who have conscientiously supported the difficult work we are trying to do. Above every other consideration every attache of the department has striven to give to the public conscientious and efficient service. The Board of Health and the administrative officers of the department have tried above all things to demonstrate to the people of the city and county, the State and the South, that governmental public service can be rendered on a basis of maximum efficiency at a minimum cost.

CHAS. T. NESBITT,
County Health Officer.

January 1, 1916.

"THE BUILDERS OF CHARLOTTE"

Mr. W. H. Belk, of Belk Brothers, Receives Fine Commendation.

The Charlotte Observer, on Sundays, carries a department entitled "The Builders of Charlotte," presenting each week a large half-tone leading trait and sketch of one of its leading business men. On yesterday the department was devoted to Mr. W. H. Belk, the merchant prince of Charlotte, who has lately through his connection with Belk-Williams Company, come to the city by the sea to be one of "The Builders of Wilmington." Prefacing an interesting sketch of Mr. Belk's life, The Observer in this connection says:

"In the mercantile world of the Carolinas no name is better known than the one which appears above. Rising by sheer force of will, native ability and untiring industry from the status of a youth without capital to the leadership of a giant enterprise which transacts each year a business totalling two and a quarter million dollars. Mr. Belk has made himself a powerful factor in the upbuilding of the State and the city of his adoption. In the years that are past he has grappled with problems that might well have dismayed one who was less resolute; he has confronted obstacles in the face of which many a man would have hoisted the white flag of defeat. But not he. A man of a different mould is this quiet, unassuming but determined head of a dozen department stores that form a golden chain, linking his interests in a dozen Carolina towns and cities. Today, at the flood-tide of smiling fortunes, behind him the financial Armageddons where every struggling young man must wrestle with the principalities and the powers that seek to defeat his hopes. Mr. Belk is as modest as on the day he first opened a tiny store in Monroe in his own name, wondering what of good or ill the future might have in store for his youthful enterprise. He is responsive now, as he has always been responsive, to every opportunity to render a public service."

With Mr. J. F. Woolvin.

Mr. Leon P. Andrews, an experienced and well known young licensed embalmer who has followed his profession in Durham, Richmond and other places, has arrived in the city and will be with Mr. James F. Woolvin, the well known funeral director of this city. Mr. Andrews is a clever and capable young man, and will be cordially welcomed to the city.

Mr. John E. Harriss Married.

Friends of Mr. John S. Harriss were congratulating him last night upon his marriage yesterday at Currie, N. C. He arrived on the 8 o'clock train last evening with his bride and they will make their home in this city.

AWAKES TO FIND BURGLAR

Mr. W. C. Smith Shot at Twice by Negro Intruder After Hand to Hand Encounter.

Mr. W. C. Smith, who lives at No 609 Orange street, had a desperate encounter with a burglar at his home early yesterday morning and was shot at twice by the intruder, one of the shots passing close to his head, but the would-be robber succeeded in making his escape without carrying off anything. Mr. Smith had been awakened by what he thought was rain and got up to close the window in his bedroom when a negro man stepped out of a closet. Mr. Smith caught the intruder and together they struggled down the stairway into a rear room through which the burglar had entered.

Mr. Smith cornered the intruder and pressed him close with a table when the negro fired at him twice and went out of the window. In the meantime, one of Mr. Smith's daughters had been awakened by the struggle and ran out on the porch and called loudly for help but everybody in the vicinity seemed to be asleep.

Mr Smith reported the attempted robbery to the police and stated that the intruder entered his home by raising a window in the rear of the house.

An attempt was also made yesterday morning about 6 o'clock to enter the home of Dr. John Thames on Eighth street between Market and Dock streets. Dr. Thames heard the blinds rattle and upon investigating found that a man was there evidently for the purpose of breaking in. He ran away quickly.

That there are several professional burglars in Wilmington and that they make a habit of entering homes near daybreak seems to be pretty well established by recent burglaries. It is the general belief that they are white men but who they are seems to be impossible to determine.

Robberies and burglaries in Wilmington have become so common in recent months as to be almost a commonplace. They are as common as the sinking of British ships by hostile submarines and excite about as much interest. However, some of the officers of the law are confident they are on a sure trail and that ere long, if the burglars continue operations, they will be landed behind the bars, where they rightly belong.

What is to be done about the matter remains the unsolvable question but that something ought to be done is the unanimous belief of a large part of the population of Wilmington. The burglars are shrewd enough to look only for money for this carries with it no marks of identity.

Mr. Floyd McKoy, who lives at Navassa, has reported to the police that someone entered his home Friday night and stole a black overcoat and a dark suits of clothes. He saw the robber and described him as being a mulatto of medium height.

CLEWS' ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

(Continued From Page Seven.)

advance New York as an international financial center. London's pre-eminence in this respect is not likely ot be seriously shaken by the war, but New York promises to soon become a good second.

Abnormal Foreign Trade.

Abnormal conditions continue in foreign trade. During the twelve months ending November 30 our exports aggregated $3,437,000,000 or $1,336,000,000 more than a year ago. Imports during the same period reached $1,730,000,000, a decrease of $128,000,000. The excess of exports for this period was $1,707,000,000, and it is estimated that the excess for the year ending December 31 will approach $2,000,000,000. This phenomenal expansion was chiefly due to larger shipments of foodstuffs and munitions, the latter including anything from explosives and firearms to mules and automobiles. It has been practically offset by loans, credits, gold imports and foreign sales of securities, etc. For several months the exchange situation was decidedly serious and caused a marked depreciation in the pound sterling. As a result, however, of the Anglo-French loan and the recent mobilization of British credit, exchange has greatly improved and now appears to be well under control of London bankers, so that no further crisis such as was seen last summer is likely to be again experienced. The greatest increase in exports of merchandise were to the belligernt nations; Germany and Austria excepted. The British empire is now taking nearly one-half of our exports, and France, Italy and Russia have also been much heavier buyers than usual.

Of course, our foreign trade, though enormous in bulk, is to abnormal or one-sided to be really satisfactory. When the war is over readjustment to a peace basis will be necessary; but a return to former conditions need not be immediately expected. Should inflation put this country upon a high-price level, the necessary readjustment will be all the more awkward and difficult. Great Britain, Germany and France are almos tsure to be upon a much lower cost basis after the war than ourselves. For a time France and Belgium will be actively occupied in reconstruction, but it seems that both Great Britain and Germany will escape with little destruction of cities or plant. Both these countries will again engage in fierce competition for foreign markets, and unless we are prepared to meet this competition, we must expect to lose a very considerable percentage of the advantages recently gained in foreign markets. It may be that wages in Europe will be higher than expected, or that Europe will not be able to match some of the articles made in the United States, these being problems that must be worked out in the future. In this connection, one other things must not be forgotten. Successful trade must always be of mutual benefit, or it cannot last. Europe's losses and misfortunes cannot permanently be our gain. The more impoverished Britain, Germany or France become, the less able will they be to buy from us; and the less we buy from them the less we can sell. As in domestic trade, so in foreign, real prosperity lies in as abundant and free an interchange of products as possible, all friction and interference inevitably meaning losses.

Local Outlook.

The position of the stock market is vastly better than a year ago. This fact has been largely discounted by the rise which culminated in October. The decline since then was largely in the industrials most affected by the war, it being recognized that their abnormal profits cannot continue for the reason that the belligerents are now better able to supply their own munitions. Nevertheless, many of the industrials will benefit from the legitimate revival of business induced by a rich harvest and the late phethera of money. The railroads, however, stand to benefit more substantially than any other class of investments from present conditions. Their earnings, gross and net, are showing most encouraging gains. Operation has usually been reduced to the lowest cost, public hostility has been greatly lessened and a realization exists of the harm that has been done, so that the outlok for this great industry is better tha nfor several years. There is the possibility of a too free return of American stocks and bonds held abroad; but this is hardly likely because the British government, through its mobilization scheme, will control British selling and will not intentionally spoil its own market. Besides, the amount of such investments for actual sale cannot be large, and much of what remains consists of high-grade investments held in trusts, etc., and likely to remain abroad. At this writing, the chief obstacle to a more active and stronger market is the prospect of dearer money and the coming Presidential election, which promises to be a warm contest.

The war has thrust aside many of the old issues, and in place of corporation and money trust-baiting, we already have preparedness, revenue and shipping. A prolonged discussion seems probable over preparedness, and owing to a clever and persistent propaganda, there is danger of the eople being stampeded by ungrounded fears into appropriations for a much larger fleet and army than necessary. When peace comes none of the belligerents will be in a condition to be anxious for another war for some time, at least. Hence none are likely to have serious designs upon the United States, and if they did, a quick strengthening of our navy on defensive lines and the creation of a reasonable and up-to-date army would met the requirements for defensive purposes.

It is absurd to believe, as one estimable authority would have us, that we need as large a navy for our protection as the British empire, which includes nearly one-quarter of the world's population, territory, and trade, Great Britain has a widely-scattered empire and her people live upon an island wholly incapable of self-support. The United States is a continent, has unlimited resources, agricultural and mineral; and no foreign army, even if it landed, could go beyond the coast for more than a few miles. There is no sound reason why we should lose our poise and be swept off our feet into militarism or navalism, the consequences of which have proved so ruinous to others. Still, I believe in ample preparedness.

HENRY CLEWS.

OBSERVE WEEK OF PRAYER

Twenty-Minute Service Each Evening at First Presbyterian Church.

The "Week of Prayer," adopted by all the Protestant churches, will be observed at the First Presbyterian church, this city, with a service lasting just 20 minutes each evening at 6:10 o'clock this week. On Monday there will be "Prayer for the Worker;" on Tuesday, "Prayer for Home Missions;" on Wednesday, "The Prayer Life and the Family Altar;" on Thursday, "Prayer for Sunday Schools and Sunday School Extension;" on Friday, "Prayer for Foreign Missions." All members of the church and friends are requested to attend and will have a most cordial welcome.

At the First church yesterday the communion service was observed at the morning hour. Dr. Wells, the parter, preaching in the evening from the subject: "The Children of the Bible." Luke 18:17. In a New Year address to his congregation, presented in the church calendar for the week at the morning service, Dr. Wells speaks most gratefully and hopefully of the work at the First church in the following par-a graph:

"God has blessed our joint efforts in the work of the church. There have been ninety-four additions to our church during 1915. Our Sunday schools have been efficient and successful; our various societies have been for the most part useful and active; and most of our services have been well attended. For your part in this, I thank you sincerely. God's blessing has, in many ways, rested upon us as a church. May the year 1916 have for you many blessings. May health and strength be your portion. May prosperity and peace bless your homes; and, best of all, may your faith be strong, your souls enriched with all spiritual grases, and your consecration more and more complete."

At Winter Park Presbyterian church it i sannounced that there would be held services preparatory to the coming of Rev. O. G. Jones to hold a meeting to begin January 9th

STATE ARCHITECTS TO MEET

Annual Convention of Association in Charlotte This Week.

Members of the profession locally are looking forward with interest to the seventh annual convention of the North Carolina Architectural Association which will be held in Charlotte on Thursday and Friday of this week and will be attended by architects from all over the State. Mr. Joseph F. Leitner, of this city, is a member of the Board of Directors of the State Association. The Charlotte architects are preparing to entertain handsomely their visitors on this occasion.

Among the social features will be an automobile ride about the city at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, which will be followed with an informal smoker which will occur in the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce, where will be held the business sessions of the convention.

A feature of the convention will be the exhibits which are to be upon display at the Chamber of Commerce and which will be thrown open to the public. One exhibit will include material from the University of Pennsylvania; Washington University of St. Louis and the Beaux Arts. Another outstanding feature of the display will be the "Ideal American City" exhibit containing the various phases of city planning with the arrangement of buildings, playgrounds and parks. Many contributions will also be show nfrom the pens of North Carolina architects.

Chicago Princess Who Lost a Prince.

Princess Evelyn Engalitcheff.

Princess Evelyn Engalitcheff, who was once Evelyn Partridge, daughter of a wealthy resident of Chicago, is now in the courts of new York suing her husband, Prince Nicholas Vladovich, for divorce. They were married in Chicago seventeen lears ago. The princess believes the prince was too friends with Mrs. Jane Hathaway, a New Yorker.

The Christmas Savings Club for 1916

Is Now Open, and Membership is Growing Fast.

Better Join at Once

Be one of the happy members for next year. It is the easiest way to secure a Christmas Fund, as many who have tried it will tell you.

Weekly or Monthly Deposits received, which, while small, will accumulate surprisingly.

American Bank and Trust Co.

FRONT AND MARKET STS. MINGTON, N. C.

FOR SALE

Gasoline Tug Boat and several large lighters. See H. C. McQueen at

The Murchison National Bank

Business Locals

WANTED — TWO LARGE UNFURnished rooms, with privilege of bath. Prefer lower floor. Must be close in and reasonably priced. No children. Address "Rooms," Box 449. ja3-1t*

BEFORE YOU BUY THAT XMAS GIFT see Uncle Charles' line of solid gold jewelry, watches, bracelets, cameo brooches and diamonds. No. 8, South Front street; 'Phone 642. no24-tf

FOR RENT — 103 SOUTH EIGHTH street; seven rooms, all latest improvements. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

FOR RENT — FROM JANUARY 1ST, modern, up-to-date photograph gallery. Front and Princess streets. Most conspicuous corner in the city. Has been photo. gallery ever since building was erected. Woodall & Sheppard. de29-tf

'PHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR MAGAzines and newspapers to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

WHY BUY TWO PIANOS DURING A lifetime, when one Sohmer will never wear out or lose its tone. This is economy. A full line of Baldwin and Chase-Hackley pianos kept in stock. Agents for the well known Everett, which is used by concert pianists. Place your order for a Grand, Upright or Player Piano in any of the above makes, and you will have an instrument with a sweet, full tone and durability. All fully warranted. Yopp & Woody Music Co., 217 North Front street; 'Phone 313. de22-tf

WE ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND FOR immediate use for your lunch, 20 different kinds of meat. Our frankfurters cannot be excelled. We also cook corned beef and tongue daily, ourselves. To be sure that you are getting the right kind, in our line, get it from May Brothers, the people who know how to prepare it. 24 N. Front street. 'Phone 1322 de30-tf

BEST PURE LARD, 12 1-2 CENTS; Baldwin apples, 38 cents peck; Arbuckle's coffee, 20 cents; Caraja coffee, 25 cents; dried peaches or apples, 7½ cents lb.; butter beans, 12 cents quart; grits, 3½ cents quart; sweet potatoes, 15 cents peck. Quick delivery; full stock of groceries. Cheapest steady prices in town. A. Renik, 5th and Nixon streets 'Phone 827. de30-7t

FOR RENT — 211 NORTH 6TH ST., new up-to-date house. Will rent as a whole or in flats. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate, 114 Princess st. de29-tf

SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY — Rice, whole grain, 9 cents; 6 lb. sack of flour, 25 cents; meal, 23 cents pack. All 10 and 15 cent can goods, 3 for 25 cents; all 5 cent articles 6 for 25 cents; Catawba Creamery Butter, 30 cents; eggs, 28 cents. A. Renik, 5th and Nixon streets. 'Phone 827. de29-7t

MUSIC BAGS, SATCHELS AND ROLLS for carrying music, suitable for an Xmas gift. Also Rolls for Player-Pianos. Violin, Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo Strings. Yopp & Woody Music Co., 217 North Front St. 'Phone 313. de22-tf

FOR SALE — ONE OAK BUFFET; two oak bureaus and a table and chairs. Apply 216 North 2nd street ja2-3t*

HOG JOWL AND PEAS TODAY IS THE go. We have full supply of smoked and canned jowls. Nice, small lady peas; also black-eye. Fancy dressed chickens, ducks and turkeys. Extra fine celery, lettuce and cranberries. Oysters fresh in, 30 cents small bucket. Open all day. 'Phone No. 72. Batson's Meat Market. ja1-tf

WANTED — GOOD CORN AND OAT bags, sound and without holes. Jas. I. Metts. de31-3t

FOR SALE — ONE SAW MILL, COMplete, 25 horse engine; 30 horse boiler. Grist mill attached. Good repair. Liberal terms. C. D. McGowan, Willard, N. C. de31-16t*

FOR RENT — COMFORTABLY FURnished room. Modern conveniences. Close in. 'Phone 773. 216 North Second street. de31-tf

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Happy and Prosperous may 1916 Prove To All.

W. B. COOPER & COMPANY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW SOUVENIR BOOKLET OF WILMINGTON

JUST PUBLISHED

Showing all the New Buildings, School Houses, Churches, Banks, Street Views; also Birdseye View of Residential Section of the City taken from top of Murchison National Bank; Summer Scenes at Wrightsville Beach; contains also Commercial Summary and Historical Sketch of Wilmington.

Price 25c Each

C. W. YATES CO.

117 Market St.

COMFORTABLE HOME UNDER THE best of influences may be secured by white girl willing to do housework for couple without children. References required. Address Box 412, Lumberton, N. C. ja2-3t*

FOR SALE — OLD VIOLIN IN GOOD condition, including box, bow, stand and large assortment of music. Address "Violin," care Star. ja2-3t*

RAW FURS BOUGHT — SHIP YOUR raw furs to me. Will pay highest market price. Louis Litchenstein, Manufacturing Furrier, 417 Granby street, Norfolk, Va. Reference: Seaboard National Bank. ja2-7t

WANTED — COMPETENT PLANING mill foreman who can handle labor and keep up high speed machines. State age, experience and references, and salary. D. W. Alderman & Sons, Alcolu, S. C. ja2-2t

THANKS TO ALL FOR YOUR SUPport and liberal patronage the past year. With kindest regards, wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year. "Little Billie," 10 1-2 North Front street, Wilmington, N. C. ja2-3t

KODAK FINISHING — IN THE BEginning of the New Year, start right. Take your finishing to "Little Billie." You will be certain to get the best that professional skill and workmanship can produce, the whole year round. "Little Billie," 10 1-2 North Front street, Wilmington, N. C ja2-2t

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK? IF SO, call 'phone 431. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Thanking you for your past patronage and soliciting your future work. W. B. Klander, 22 South Second street. de24-tf